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SOFIA THEORETICAL CONFERENCE CONTINUES WORK

LD142216Y Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, December 14, TASS--An international theoretical conference "Construction of Socialism and Communism and the World Development" is under way in the capital of Bulgaria in a businesslike and creative atmosphere. Its participants discuss problems the topicality and significance of which are now in the center of attention of the whole of progressive mankind.

The participants of the conference pay a particular attention to questions of internationalism, international solidarity--an organic component part of Marxism-Leninism, a powerful factor of the world revolutionary movement, social progress. Speakers emphasize that the main element of internationalism is cooperation of the revolutionary forces of the non-socialist countries of the world and real socialism. Many speakers note the complete departure of the Peking leadership from the principles of internationalism.

The strength of the communist and worker class movement has always been and is its ideological and efficient unity, its loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism, stressed Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Imperialism by no means resigned itself to the fact that a number of newly-liberated countries fell out of the sphere of its influence, that it has lost the historical initiative--it instigates, finances and organizes the remaining bourgeoisie and separate declassed elements for struggle against socialism. Attacks on socialist states are not accidental. Exactly these states are the main gain of the working class, the means of construction and defence of socialism, the main guarantee of the peaceful life of man and defense of his rights.

Vasil Bilak has said that always and everywhere anti-Sovietism is identical to anti-communism and is actually directed against all fraternal parties. He characterised renunciation of the principles of proletarian internationalism and Leninism as it is as a step back to social democracy and pointed out that it undermines the positions of the parties themselves, which have taken this road.

Internationalism is the essential feature of the international communist and working class movement, stressed Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party. Despite opportunistic and revisionist tendencies of renunciation of positions of internationalism--this vitally important principle of Marxism-Leninism is being constantly enriched and is developing, he said.

The attitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Union is the main criterion of proletarian internationalism, the speaker said. Antonio Maidana has resolutely declared against any theories which violate the principles of international solidarity between communist and workers parties and the national-liberation movements and belittle the universal historical role of the CPSU and the USSR.

As an example of striking manifestation of proletarian internationalism and solidarity many speakers cite assistance, given by the USSR and other socialist countries to Cuba, Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, which are fighting for political and social freedom, to Latin American peoples.

The question of war and peace, the cardinal question of the present, is the key aspect of exchange of opinions which is under way at the conference. Many speakers emphasize the great role of real socialism in the struggle for prevention of a new world war and a nuclear holocaust.

In this connection particularly emphasized is the significance of the recent declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and their appeal to all peoples of the world to fight for concrete steps in the sphere of disarmament.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh Matiur Rahman has emphasized the decisive role of the USSR and other countries of real socialism in preservation and consolidation of peace and continuation of the process of detente. The atmosphere of detente, he said, limits possibilities of the export of counter-revolution and neocolonialist pressure upon developing countries. Consolidation of peace and security in Asia has always been an important factor of universal peace. This is one of the reasons why the peaceloving forces welcome the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam, said M. Rahman. Unity and cohesion between these two states are of great significance for the future development of the whole continent.

General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States Gus Hall resolutely supported the proposals of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on reduction and elimination of all nuclear armaments, of all types of weapons, describing these proposals as a mighty material force that could influence the course of history.

USTINOV VISITS GROUP OF FORCES IN GERMANY

LD141311Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "USSR Minister of Defense Visits Men of Group of Soviet Forces in Germany"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, who headed the Soviet military delegation at the latest session of the Committee of Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers held in Berlin, has visited the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

The USSR minister of defense toured a number of garrisons and familiarized himself with their life and routine, and the progress of combat and political training and socialist competition. In his conversations with the personnel he expressed his confidence that officers, ensigns, sergeants and soldiers will struggle persistently to fulfill the set tasks. The USSR minister of defense conveyed cordial greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. and wished them success in military labor.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov met with the group's leadership personnel. He set specific tasks for further improving combat and political training and the troops' combat readiness, and for continued improvement in the quality of the training and educational process in the new training year. The USSR minister of defense called on generals and officers to make persistent use both of the experience gained from the last training year and the socialist competition upsurge evoked by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, and to mount still more widely the struggle by personnel to fulfill the crucial tasks of insuring the reliable defense of the socialist fatherland.

Accompanying Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov were Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy, Group commander, and Col Gen I.S. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW BOOK ON SOCIALIST ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

LD1141333Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Book review by Candidate of Economic Sciences S. Rodin: "Economic Management: Collective Experience"; reviewing "the present stage of the improvement of planned economic management (from the materials of communist and workers party congresses)" [sovremennyy etap sovershenstvovaniya planovogo upravleniya ekonomikoy (po materialam sezdov kommunisticheskikh i rabochikh partiy)] Moscow, Mysl Publishing House, 1978: 301 pages]

[Text] The fraternal community of socialist countries, rapidly gathering momentum, is strengthening and developing. The main field of the creative questing and constructive activity of these countries' peoples is the economy. It is here that the advantages of the system of socialist production relations are revealed most fully. The main instrument for realizing these advantages is economic management, to whose improvement at the present stage this collective work by a number of scientists from socialist countries is devoted.

We must number among socialism's historic achievements, the book notes, the theoretical elaboration and practical creation of the system of planned economic management. The experience of not only the Soviet Union but also other socialist countries has already proved convincingly that centralized planning and control of the economy is a necessary condition for the stable development of social production and for insuring full employment of the population and a high, steady growth rate in their real income.

The work presents an impressive picture of the dynamic economic growth in CEMA member countries and characterizes the basic features of planned management under conditions of socialist integration of production. The extensive factual material gathered in the book indicates that these features are common to all the socialist community countries. They reflect similar objective processes of the development of the communist mode of production.

The pages of the book reveal the Marxist-Leninist parties' leading role in the development of socialist society. The similarity and uniformity of their socioeconomic base, their common class nature and single Marxist-Leninist ideology--all this determines the coincidence of the most substantial features and methods of their guiding and coordinating activity in the economic sphere. The Marxist-Leninist parties' economic policy determines the main directions of further economic development and constantly takes into account changes in the structure of social production, which helps to steadily increase its efficiency, to satisfy human requirements more fully and to comprehensively develop the individual. The effectiveness of political leadership of the economy, the book notes, is determined to a decisive extent by the fact that economic policy is elaborated and implemented by the party as a whole, all its organizations and each of its many millions of communists.

At the same time the experience of socialist economic management has been accumulated in the course of a relatively short historical period, albeit one rich in events. Management practice often overtakes the development of theory. The economy itself becomes more diverse in its forms, richer and more complex in content with every 5-year plan period. Rapid qualitative changes are taking place in the structure of productive forces and in their social forms of expression. The concrete directions and tasks of economic development are changing. All this demands the purposeful and comprehensive improvement of the system of planned management of production taking into account the socialist community countries' collective experience.

Fruitful quests for more efficient and effective methods and forms of planning and stimulating production, improving the organizational management structure, increasing the masses' social activeness and involving them widely in economic management are taking place in all the CEMA countries. In this connection some countries have achieved great successes in improving planning, others in the sphere of incentives, yet others in elaborating new forms of competition and the masses' creative initiative. All this gives rise to the need to crystallize the main tendencies and principles of building an economic management machinery which will promote to the greatest possible extent the intensive exploitation of productive forces for the people's good. The book under review gives detailed answers to these questions.

It will undoubtedly be useful to organizers of socialist production, researchers in the national economy of CEMA countries, propagandists of economic knowledge and all those interested in questions of socialist economic management.

ORGANIZATION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY MEETS

LD131455Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Results Summed Up"]

[Text] The 11th session of the Council of the International Organization for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Electrical Engineering Industry ("Interelectro") was held in Moscow from 7 through 8 December. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR and Yugoslavia took part in it. A.K. Antonov, chairman of the "Interelectro" Council and USSR minister of the electrical equipment industry, conducted the session. The session summed up the results of "Interelectro's" activity over the 5-year period since the creation of this international organization, and an agreement was signed on multilateral international specialization and cooperation in the production of complete electric drives with high-torque motors [komplektnyye eletroprovody podachi s vysokomomentnymi dvigatelyami] and of high-torque motors for metal-cutting tools with numeric program control.

CEMA COMPUTER SERVICING COUNCIL MEETS IN TALLIN

LD051411Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[ETA report: "CEMA: Born of Cooperation"]

[Text] The fourth session of the Council for the Comprehensive Servicing of the Standardized Series of Computers under the intergovernmental commission for the socialist countries' cooperation in the computer technology sphere, took place in Tallin from 14 through 17 November. Leading specialists in the comprehensive servicing of computers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union took part in the work. They discussed questions connected with the startup and technical servicing of hardware and software for the standardized computer series and the reciprocal training of cadres.

YERSHOV TERMS AS-SADAT, BEGIN NOBEL PRIZES A 'MOCKERY'

LD1412O1Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[D. Yershov commentary: "A Shameful Farce"]

[Text] The popular saying has it that a bad reputation spreads faster than a good one. It seems that certain people in Norway are patently underrating this proverb. At least this applies to the so-called Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting (parliament).

When, on 27 November 1895 in Paris, the Swedish chemist and industrialist Alfred Bernhard Nobel signed his will according to which all his colossal--for that time--accumulated assests (more than 32 million Swedish kroner) passed into a special Nobel fund from which the interest would be awarded each year in the form of five Nobel prizes to the most deserving representatives of mankind, he invested the institution of the peace prize with special meaning. The inventor of dynamite, who had discovered a new means of annihilating people, as if in repentance and atonement, willed that the Peace Prize be awarded to the person who "more than anyone else has done most to promote the rapprochement of peoples and who has also promoted the total elimination or reduction of existing armies and the creation and expansion of meetings in the interests of peace." He entrusted the choice of the winners of four prizes--for physics, chemistry, medicine and literature--to Swedish organizations, and of the winner of the fifth--to the Norwegian parliament.

The words quoted from Nobel's will are automatically given an ironical interpretation today when certain forces advocating increasing tension, and stoking anti-Sovietism and anticommunism are actively operating in Norway, a member of the aggressive NATO bloc. In any case the influence of precisely these reactionary circles and their patrons across the ocean frequently affects the Norwegian Storting Nobel Committee's decisions.

It goes without saying that names that are indeed worthy--Fridtjof Nansen, Albert Schweitzer, P. Noel-Baker, L. Pauling and Martin Luther King--have figured among the Nobel prizewinners. However, another point is also true: Among the individuals selected by the committee there are many who strove not to strengthen but rather to undermine the cause of peace. Let us recall U.S. President Theordore Roosevelt, who formulated the notorious "big stick" policy in international affairs; Stresemann and Briand who created the anti-Soviet treaties constituting the pact of Locarno; and U.S. General Marshall, one of the authors and directors of the cold war against the socialist countries....

But even against the background of earlier scandalous decisions the present decision to award this prize to...Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat is truly a record in terms of cynicism. This choice has filled the world public with indignation for they have assessed it as an overt mockery of and a gibe at the very idea of the prize. After all, the whole world knows that it is precisely Begin--who was considered dangerous even by N. Goldberg, leader of the international Zionist movement, because of his desire to "pursue a policy of terror,"--and it is precisely As-Sadat--who betrayed the interests of the Arab people, including the Arab people of Palestine--who together bear the chief responsibility for torpedoing the efforts aimed at achieving a genuine peace settlement in the Near East!

The Nobel Committee has been deluged with protests from the Near East. In Norway itself demands have rung out for the replacement by election of the five committee members who have compromised themselves. Committee Chairman Aase Lionaes decided to "quit the game" and quickly resigned, thereby proving, as newspapers caustically wrote, that she is still capable of somtimes taking the right decision.

On 10 December--the date of A. Nobel's death--ceremonies are traditionally held in Oslo and Stockholm at which the new winners are presented with their prizes. The press is setting up a gloating jeer over the fact that Peace Prize certificates will be presented in the Norwegian capital to the representatives of two countries...that are at war with each other. And we mean at war, because there is still a "tremendous distance to go" even before the shameful Camp David peace treaty is concluded.

Incidentally, As-Sadat has refused to travel to Oslo and will be sending his personal representative to the ceremony. Moreover: By virtue of security considerations the presentation of the prizes this time will not be taking place at the traditional venue --the Assembly Hall of Oslo University--but behind the thick walls of the medieval fortress of Akershus in a suburb of the Norwegian capital and in the presence of a very restricted number of people.

Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, who by no means ranks with the "doves," declared that Begin and As-Sadat should not have been awarded the Peace Prize but rather an Oscar for their acting talents. And although only one of these two political actors will appear on stage at the Akershus fortress, it is nevertheless expected that a farce will be performed there that will be as ridiculous as it will be shameful.

CARTER'S HUMAN RIGHTS STATEMENT ON ANNIVERSARY SCORED

LD090937Y Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 9, TASS--"Millions of people everywhere rightfully ask these days why the U.S. Government up to now evades participation in the international covenants on human rights, elaborated on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations Organization thrity years ago," writes Vitaliy Korionov, PRAVDA's commentator.

Official Washington could not pass over in silence this question either. Speaking on the occasion of the above date, the head of the White House used the strongest expressions to prove the preent U.S. administration's allegiance to the defence of human rights. The President said the American people want their government to take measures to alleviate human suffering and promote greater freedom. He immediately specified that the point in question is human rights in U.S. foreign policy.

He said the USA will speak up when human rights are violated in other countries.

Listening to those words the Americans could not b[illegible] query: Why the question is only the sphere of the United States' foreign policy? or may be these matters have already been solved inside the USA?

The state of affairs is such, however, that the White House head had to state that 83 countries had ratified the Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide and on Punishment for It. The United States had not ratified it. He said the USA is often asked what it is explained with, and the USA can give no intelligible answer to this question.

Well, yes, Washington cannot or does not want to give an answer to this query. And it is not fortuitous that the American association by the international commission of jurists as well as a number of other organizations of lawyers, in the message sent to the President and U.S. Congress these days stated that the USA puts itself in an absurd light when trying to act in the international arena as an 'upholder' of human rights which itself violates.

Some time ago in a speech in Chicago Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, declared that the American policy is based on the principle of encouraging respect for man's abstract aspirations for freedom and self-determination, and that this is the meaning of U.S. stand in the field of human rights.

The point is exactly in the fact that people pressed down by capitalist oppression want real rights, not "abstract" ones. The right to life without a menace of neutron or other death, the right to work, housing, education, and other human rights--where are they? This is what is uppermost in the minds of millions of working people today both in the USA and in other countries where imperialist monopolies dominate. They have not got an answer to this question previously. They did not receive one from the U.S. President this time, either.

'INDIGNATION' IN ASEAN AT EEC ATTITUDE TO TRADE

LD141243Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov commentary: "Justified Dissatisfaction"]

[Text] A conference of foreign ministers from the member countries at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] and their colleagues from the Common Market countries has been held in Brussels. It would be futile to seek in the verbose declaration published on the conference results any concrete indications of how the West European "Nine" intend to respond to their trading partners' just demands. This time, too, the Common Market bosses got away with a promise to "examine existing problems."

This should not be surprising, for the interests of the developing countries belonging to ASEAN and those of the imperialist monopolies running the EEC are radically different. "While the Europeans," AP states, "are seeking an agreement on regular political consultations with ASEAN, as well as the conclusion of trade and cultural agreements, the ASEAN countries would like to obtain guarantees that their exports will not suffer from possible Common Market protectionist measures in the future."

The caution being shown by the Southeast Asian countries and their reluctance to tie themselves by one-sided obligations to the West--whether in politics or trade--have weighty grounds. Imperialist states have always regarded this region as their agrarian and raw materials appendage and have opposed establishing equitable and mutually advantageous relations with the countries of the region. You might recall, for example, the EEC's decision last year to restrict access to its market for textile products from developing countries--a decision which seriously harmed certain ASEAN members' commercial interests.

A similar discriminatory approach was also demonstrated at the Brussels talks. Refusing to assume any commitments to stabilize raw material prices and to provide access to their markets for finished products from the ASEAN countries, the representatives of the West European "Nine" solicited new guarantees from them for private capital investments and the granting of additional concessions for sales of commodities produced in EEC countries.

All this has aroused legitimate indignation in the ASEAN countries. Commenting on the results of the talks, the press of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand points out that mercenary, neocolonialist lusts on the part of the West European monopolies hide behind arguments about "interdependence" and the "need for close cooperation," in which the speeches of the Common Market's representatives abounded in Brussels.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY PRESIDENT IN U.S. FOR TALKS WITH CARTER

LD141436Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, December 14, TASS--Roy Jenkins, the president of the Commission of the European Community, arrived in the United States for two-day talks with President Carter and other leaders of the American administration.

Local economic circles say that Jenkins' urgent visit to Washington is connected with efforts to salvage the international trade talks of Common Market countries and the United States, resuming in Geneva on December 15. It will be recalled that these talks, which have been continuing for some five years, were finally deadlocked after Washington recently endorsed new discrimination against West-European countries.

Particular dissatisfaction of the Common Market has been aroused by the refusal of the United States Congress to extend the powers of the President to lite the penalty duties on imports, which sharply restrict West European exports to America.

The United States, in turn, expresses anxiety over the new European Monetary System (EMS), which will be dominated by West Germany and France. It is thought in the United States that this closed monetary alignment will lead to a further weakening of the already shaky positions of the American dollar in the world currency markets.

AAPSO STATEMENT SUPPORTS 'IRANIAN MASSES MOVEMENT'

LD141440Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has expressed its full support for the Iranian people's course toward democratization of social affairs and against the strengthening of Iran's relations with the Western imperialist powers, particularly the United States. In a statement, the organization's permanent Secretariat emphasizes that the aim behind the present vast mass movement of the Iranian people is implementation of fundamental democratic rights, improving the welfare of the workers, the extirpation of corruption, the dissolution of the secret police, SAVAK, and the release of tens of thousands of people detained for political reasons.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization also notes that certain quarters in Iran have established close relations with the United States and other imperialist powers [words indistinct] of the West.

The statement says: Iran is a member of the aggressive CENTO bloc and has immensely strengthened its armed forces in recent years. Some 80,000 U.S. advisers are helping the Iranian Armed Forces to carry out its tasks. For this reason, the Iranian masses movement is a noteworthy anti-imperialist force in the Afro-Asian countries.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization calls on organizations in member countries to render any political or other help, to the Iranian people's struggle toward the realization of their rights.

The statement emphasized at the same time that the solidarity organization has warned the United States and other imperialist forces against any interference in Iran's internal affairs.

ANTIAPARTHEID CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS ON 2D DAY

LD141520Y Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Paris, December 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Valeriy Shashkov reports: The session of the committee for continued action of the World Conference Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in the South of Africa is working here for the second day.

It is stressed in the speeches by representatives of national-liberation movements that the scope of the struggle by the indigenous African population compels the racists to resort to new manoeuvres with the aim of perpetuating the rule of the white minority and its control over the natural wealth of the southern part of the continent. Homateni Kaluenya, member of the National Executive Committee of the South-West Africa People's Organisation, noted that contrary to United Nations decisions the South African authorities conducted "elections" in Namibia with the aim of establishing in that country a puppet regime obedient to Pretoria. He said that the "election campaign" witnessed an open intimidation of the population and arrests of patriots. The Namibian people, he said, is living in conditions of terror. The racists are flouting elementary human rights.

S. Nkomo, a representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, spoke about the cruel repressions to which the Rhodesian authorities resort in their attempts to stamp out the struggle of the African patriots for freedom and independence. Relying on the support of Western powers, he said, the Salisbury government is expanding its military operations against neighbouring sovereign states, jeopardizing their independence. By means of rockets and bombs the racists are destroying hundreds of peaceful civilians, including old people, women and children.

The aggravation of the situation in the south of Africa, the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee Vladimir Kudryavtsev stressed, is a result not only of the actions of the forces of racism, but also of the vigorous interference in Africa by imperialist powers. With the support of Western countries the racists have turned southern Africa into a seat of war danger. For this reason the national liberation movement in that area is increasingly merging with the struggle for universal peace and security. By giving utmost support and aid to the struggling peoples of the south of Africa, he stressed, the world progressive public facilitates not only the liquidation of the shameful stain of racism, by also struggles against the danger of a new world war.

Conference Ends

LD151346Y Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Paris, December 15, TASS--A session of the follow-up committee of the World Conference Against Apartheid, Racialism and Colonialism in South Africa has ended here. It issued an appeal to strengthen solidarity with the African peoples fighting against the racialist regimes. Taking part in the session were delegations from several score countries, representatives of the African national-liberation movements, UNO, UNESCO, other international and local democratic organizations.

The appeal to world public opinion, adopted at the session, stresses that the struggle waged by the South African peoples against the racialist regimes and their allies has entered a decisive stage. Pretoria and Salisbury are carrying on intensive preparations for an all-out war in this area, are perpetrating provocations against neighbouring sovereign states.

The document says that the so-called Western initiatives for a peaceful settlement in the south of the continent are by no means aimed at ensuring freedom to the African peoples. In reality they pursued the purpose of undermining and isolating the national-liberation movements. The appeal exposes the collusion between the racialists and their Western allies, which are exerting efforts to secure the lifting of sanctions against the unlawful regimes and rendering them growing economic and military support. In these conditions, the committee points out, it is necessary to expand the movement of international solidarity with the peoples of the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The participants of the session urged all the champions of genuine liberation of the peoples of South Africa to expose the racialist regime's tactics of "peaceful settlement, to increase material and political support to the national-liberation movements, to come out for genuine observance of the ban on military and nuclear cooperation with the South African countries. They also demanded the liberation of all the political prisoners and the stopping of executions of freedom fighters, called for broader actions to isolate the South African racialists in the economic, diplomatic and political spheres.

SOVIET SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGES TO AFRICAN FRONTS

LD140044Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1925 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Countries has sent a message addressed to FRELIMO and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. With feelings of deep indignation, the message says, the Soviet public has learned of the new raids by the Rhodesian military on the territory of the People's Republic of Mozambique, as the result of which hundreds of peaceful citizens of Mozambique and Zimbabwe refugees have perished. The racist regime in Salisbury, worried by the growing successes of the liberation struggle by the peoples of Zimbabwe, has set itself the aim of frightening it and the independent African states who support it in its just struggle. The aggressive action by the Rhodesian racists are designed to force Mozambique and other frontline countries to forsake their hard line in supporting fighters for freedom. These plots are doomed to failure, however. In the message on behalf of millions of Soviet people, solidarity is expressed for the courageous struggle by the peoples of Zimbabwe, for the peoples of Mozambique, and the other frontline states. The message also expresses the conviction that under the leadership of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the racist regime will be overthrown and real independence achieved.

UN SIXTH COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TREATY ON NONUSE OF FORCE

LD141415Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Kalashnikov commentary: "The Principle of the Nonuse of Force"]

[Text] Guided by the lofty aims of insuring lasting and just peace and creating additional guarantees of international security, the Soviet Union has submitted for UN discussion a draft world treaty on nonuse of force in international relations.

In line with the 31st UN General Assembly session resolution adopted on the initiative of the USSR, a special committee for increasing the effectiveness of the principle of nonuse of force in international relations was set up within the organization. It was charged with examining proposals, comments and recommendations from UN member states on a whole range of questions relating to the problem.

The special committee's work was positively evaluated during a debate in the Sixth Committee of the 33d UN General Assembly session that ended a few days ago. Many delegates emphasized that the Soviet draft world treaty could serve as a good basis in working out a universally acceptable final text.

The principle of the nonuse of force in relations between states is, in itself, not new. It is embodied in the UN Charter and in a whole series of bilateral and multilateral treaties, including the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Now it is a question of developing and strengthening this principle, and getting all states to join the talks on concluding a world treaty. The Sixth Committee's discussion of this question showed that many countries link the principle of nonuse of force with the adoption of measures to end the arms race and achieve disarmament and to establish and strengthen trust between all states.

This approach did not suit some leading Western powers opposed to the formulation of a treaty on nonuse of force. They base their objections on the fact that the principle is already embodied in the UN Charter. These countries' attempts to curtail work on the treaty and limit themselves to adopting a declaration or a resolution were criticized by representatives of the developing states. As a result, the Western powers refrained from open opposition and merely abstained at the vote on extending the mandate of the special committee, which has an important job to finish.

The socialist states are stanch advocates of strict observance of the principle of nonuse of force and advocate that all disputed issues be resolved by exclusively peaceful means, by negotiation. This was again confirmed in Moscow by the Warsaw Pact states. In the declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference they reaffirmed that they advocate "the conclusion of a world treaty on nonuse of force in international relations committing all states to renounce the use or threat of force in all its forms and manifestations, including banning the use of nuclear weapons."

SOVIET UN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON CYPRUS QUESTION

LD150827Y Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 15, TASS--The U.N. Security Council adopted a decision to extend the stay of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Cyprus for another six-month term expiring on June 15th, 1979. A serious concern was voiced in speeches made at the U.N. Security Council meeting over the fact that the threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus remains. Attempts aimed at dividing the island and eliminating the united Cyprus state do not cease. Mikhail Kharlamov, Soviet representative, speaking at the U.N. Security Council, said the Soviet Union from the very beginning has been coming out for a settlement of the problem of Cyprus on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic and for its policy of non-alignment. This presupposes the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island and removal of foreign bases. The internal affairs of Cyprus should be managed by the Cyprus people themselves with due regard for the interests and rights of the Greek and Turkish communities of the island. The Soviet Union is against such a settlement in Cyprus which would be in the interests of some or other countries or military blocs. A settlement of the problem would be promoted by the convocation of a widely-representative international conference on Cyprus within the U.N. framework.

UNITED STATES

TASS EXAMINES MOTIVES OF BYRD'S IRANIAN, MIDEAST VISIT

LD141536Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

["Attempt to Exert Pressure"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 14 December, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

American diplomacy is stepping up its efforts to strengthen U.S. positions in the Near East and the Persian Gulf. Further evidence of this is provided by the trip that R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, made to countries in the region. During his tour he visited Iran, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. R. Byrd was acting in the capacity of President J. Carter's "personal representative".

R. Byrd's visit to Tehran, in the view of political observers, was intended to demonstrate continuing American support for the Iranian authorities in a period when the country is being shaken by powerful antigovernment demonstrations. A whole series of high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Government preceeded him to Tehran. These included officials from the CIA and the Pentagon. As has been noted here, the increasingly frequent trips to Iran by visitors from across the ocean are taking on a dangerous character given the background of press reports about plans being drawn up in Washington to interfere in Iran if the internal events in that country do not take a turn "favorable" to the United States.

In Ankara, as observers note, R. Byrd sought "assurances" from Turkish leaders about Turkey's readiness to "remain the cornerstone" of the southeastern flank of the aggressive NATO bloc.

R. Byrd's trip to Israel and several Arab countries was devoted principally to "mobilizing" support for the separate deal between Egypt and Israel, which is being pushed by the United States. Speaking at a press conference, R. Byrd was forced to admit that the majority of Arab countries are against the separate deal that was concluded to the detriment of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The American senator accentuated in every way the present "difficulties" at the Israeli-Egyptian talks and stated that As-Sadat "needs a positive development" in the Israeli-Egyptian talks in order to draw other Arab countries into the American-style "settlement".

R. Byrd's main task in Saudi Arabia was, in the opinion of observers, to convince the members of OPEC to refrain from increasing oil prices. He warned the leaders of the oil-producing countries, which are suffering enormous losses as a result of the inflation "exported" by the West and the depreciation of the U.S. dollar, that rises would have a catastrophic effect on Western economies. Judging by what R. Byrd had to say at the press conference, this blackmail has not had the desired effect. Representatives from Saudi Arabia stated that an increase in oil prices is inevitable.

WASHINGTON REPORTEDLY NERVOUS ABOUT UPCOMING OPEC MEETING

LD150048Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1951 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Washington, 14 December--The conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries opening in Abu Dhabi on 16 December--the capital of the United Arab Emirates--is giving rise to obvious concern in Washington, indeed to such an extent that it is becoming difficult to conceal it. The conclusion has been reached in official Washington circles, reports say, that this meeting of the oil-producing countries will end with an increase in the purchasing price of oil.

Nevertheless, the U.S. President made a last attempt (in public this time) to stop this, when at the last press conference he decided to exert the usual pressure on the oil-exporting countries and appealed to them not to increase oil prices. "If they do this then I hope it will be minimal," the President added.

It must be noted that this public statement by the White House was preceded by a private "washing of hands" when Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal and the Democratic majority leader in the Senate, R. Byrd, visited a number of countries in the Middle and Near East, including oil-producing ones.

It is evident that U.S. pressure has not achieved its ends. By all accounts, even those countries who have always come forward as loyal champions of U.S. interests have not responded to Washington's appeal. In the demagogic appeals to take into account "mutual interests" one can trace only Washington's concern as a result of the country's serious financial and currency problems and its wish to avoid their deterioration (last year the United States spent $45 billion on oil imports).

Judging by news agency reports, there is no longer any disagreement among OPEC regarding the need to raise oil prices again. They are virtually in all support of this measure. Divergencies in their stances only exist as regards the size of such an increase. It is around this question that the struggle at the Abu Dhabi conference will revolve.

Blumenthal Against 10 Percent Rise

LD150050Y Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] London, December 14, TASS--Qatar's Finance and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani said today that the members of the Organization of Oil-Exporting Countries (OPEC) intend to raise oil price. On the basis of his statement at the press-conference in Abu Dhabi one may conclude that at the conference of OPEC countries' oil ministers due to open in Abu Dhabi on December 16 the participants will speak out in favour of increasing oil prices.

Newspaper AL-ANBA'A writes today that Kuwait's delegation at the coming OPEC conference will present an oil price increase plan which would link oil prices to those of manufactures imported by the developing countries from Western countries as well as to the inflation index and the decline of the U.S. dollar.

Algeria's power and petrochemical industry minister, Ahmed Ghozali, who is to head his country's delegation at the OPEC conference, in an interview to the APS news agency, also referred to the necessity of setting more equitable oil prices. He stressed that the oil-exporting countries sustain great financial losses as a result of inflation in Western countries as well as due to the decline of the dollar.

According to Western press reports, the real incomes of these states decline steadily as a result of the fall of the dollar value as well as the increasing prices of manufactures. As a result of the difference in prices, which daily reduces the receipts of the developing countries, and of the declining U.S. dollar, according to the OPEC Secretariat, in the last two years alone the export receipts of the OPEC member-countries were down by 30 per cent. The intention of the OPEC member-countries to increase oil prices causes (?great) concern in Western countries and, in the first place, in the United States. Recently, U.S. Secretary of Treasury Blumenthal made a tour of a number of Middle East countries where he conducted negotiations in order to avoid a substantial increase in oil prices.

According to the Beirut newspaper AL-ANWAR, Blumenthal in the course of his visit warned that ten per cent increase by the OPEC of oil prices will reduce the value of the U.S. dollar to such an extent that it will bring to nil the increase in the oil sales receipts expected as a result of increased prices.

MOSCOW COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. REACTIONS TO TRADE TALKS

LD150508Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Yuriy Yelyutin has been studying the comments in the U.S.A. on the recent Soviet-American trade talks. Here are his observations:

The talks took place at a meeting in Moscow of the joint Soviet-American Commission on Trade and the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. There has been much comment ever since in government, political and business circles of America. The news media, too, have called attention to the significance of these talks. The very fact the talks (?got) two members of the administration and some 400 representatives of leading American business companies and banks in Moscow points to a certain easing of political tension between the two countries. Leonard (Short) of the New York TIMES sees the trip to Moscow of Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps as an attempt of the Carter administration to give a more positive direction to the (?complex) relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Prominent members of the business community and news analysts have pointed out that more normal trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union would promote peaceful co-existence between the two countries and advance the lessening of world tension. One of the executive members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, President of Chase Manhattan Bank David Rockefeller, is quoted as saying that if political tensions can have a negative effect on trade, the successful development of trade can have a favorable effect on political relations as a whole between the two countries. Another aspect of the talks, the news media note, was the fact that the American business community got first-hand information about the Soviet Union's position on trade and economic cooperation.

News analysts underscore the importance of the conversation President Brezhnev had with the two administration officials and the significance of what he said at the dinner in the Kremlin. He repeated, for one, that the basis of Soviet-American trade should be parity and mutual advantage. He also said the volume of trade could grow considerably.

The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE expresses satisfaction that President Brezhnev gives constant attention to improving and normalizing trade and economic relations between the two countries. The talks also showed that American business groups are eager to get a repeal of the congressional restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union. The (Timberlake TIMES) believes that discrimination against the Soviet Union is not in the interests of the American business community. Such restrictions, it says, not only hinder the expansion of trade but also have a negative effect on political relations between the two countries.

Craig Whitney of the New York TIMES points out that both the 400 American businessmen and the leader of the Soviet Union's Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev, agreed that the most serious obstable to greater American-Soviet trade was the present legislation in America. Since the talks in Moscow, it is more obvious than ever that if Soviet-American trade is to develop, as it should, the essential requirement is repeal of the congressional restrictions, the framework of (the fullest?) parity, mutual advantage and no interference in each other's internal affairs for normal trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

So now, everything depends on what the administration and Congress do to normalize trade. American businessmen could help a great deal in this direction. Every more towards this end, as President Brezhnev asserted, will also contribute to good overall relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER KUZMIN CONFERS WITH DAVID ROCKEFELLER

LD131047Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] M.R. Kuzmin, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, has received D. Rockefeller, chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and had a talk with him on questions of U.S.-USSR trade and economic relations and this U.S. bank's participation in the development of these relations.

M.R. Kuzmin also had a talk with K. George, chairman of the board of Alcoa.

U.S. LAUNCHES MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES

LD141740Y Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, December 14, TASS--Two satellites for the military communications system of the United States and other NATO countries were launched from Cape Canveral, Florida, with a Titan-3C booster rocket. The satellites must be put on a stationary orbit. They are meant for ensuring radio and telephone communications along 1,300 channels, radio teleprinter communication, etc. Each satellite weighs 590 kilograms.

According to a representative of the United States Air Force, it is planned to launch two more pairs of such satellites.

PENTAGON 'SHOW OF STRENGTH' IN NEW MEXICO SCORED

LD132127Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 13, TASS--The Pentagon held a fresh show of military strength. According to reports of news agencies, demonstration firing practices as well as tests of a number of new systems of weapons were held in the White Sands missile test range (New Mexico). Thus, in particular, the newspaper New York TIMES points out, were tested five new types of superaccurate homing bombs, including a laser homing bomb, the rocket bomb Tow Cobra launched from helicopter, Copperhead projectiles for a 155 mm gun, the HBU-15.

The significance attached by the Pentagon to these tests is seen from the fact that present at them was U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown. The aim of the exercises, he told correspondents who accompanied him, is demonstrated of the fact that the United States intends to remain strong and is not going to yield to anyone as regards its defence capacity. Striving to justify the giant military spending, a considerable part of which is appropriated for the creation of new death-carrying types of weapons, the Pentagon chief again resorted to hackneyed allegations about some mythical "military threat" from the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

U.S. NAVAL BASE IN BARBADOS TO CLOSE NEXT YEAR

LD132146Y Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, December 13, TASS--Demands are mounting in Latin America that an end be put to the U.S. military presence in the continent and the U.S. military bases dismantled.

According to a report of the U.S. State Department, the Government of Barbados demanded that Washington close its naval base in that country. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department said that the base is to be closed before March 31 next year. All of its installations will be turned over to the authorities of the island.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES: 'FOURTH BRANCH OF U.S. ARMED FORCES'

LD141049Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "'The Fourth Branch of the U.S. Armed Forces'"]

[Text] Washington, 11 December--The U.S. military-industrial complex, which is engaged in creating new types of arms, makes wide use in its activity of the country's scientific research institutes and institutions. Hundreds of big and small American scientific centers, the Washington POST newspaper notes, are directly involved in work to create new types and systems of weapons which are soon to be added to the Pentagon's arsenals. Among them the newspaper indicates, in particular, new MIRV nuclear warheads for the Minuteman-3 ICBM, new types of cruise missiles, a new warhead for the Lance missile and new bombs and artillery projectiles.

Since World War II the proportion of military orders among research at the country's institutes and universities has increased sharply. Among the Pentagon's biggest "contractors" are such well-known scientific institutions as the University of California, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Chicago University, the Stanford Research Institute and the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Describing the scale of the militarization of science by the U.S. military department, M. Clair, a prominent American scientist, points out that a large "group of scientific workers who form the fourth branch of the country's armed forces" has become established in the United States.

ARTICLE OUTLINES BACKGROUND TO JONESTOWN TRAGEDY

LD141549 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 December 1978 publishes on page 9, under the headline "Jonestown: Dissident's Tragedy," a 1,800-word "our correspondent" New York dispatch outlining the background to the Jonestown mass suicide in Guyana. The report describes the history of the People's Temple sect, describing its members as "idealists" and "sincere people who dreamed of universal brotherhood, harmony and justice." It notes the "pronounced political trend" of the sect: "Thousands of members of the People's Temple participated in marches and meetings for peace, for genuine freedom or speech, for an end to the persecution of black leaders and Angela Davis and for the exposure of the murders of Martin Luther King." The dispatch suggests that after attaining municipal office, Jones began to "demand unconditional, blind obedience" from his followers and cites lawyer Mark Lane's allegation that "U.S. administration organs stubbornly wanted to destroy the People's Temple." The dispatch suggests that "panic" was created in Jonestown by "rumors of an impending attack by mercenaries" and that the panic was "whipped up by Jones himself, who was finally broken by his many years of persecution and failure." The dispatch ends with quotations from the suicide notes written by sect members, one of whom writes: "I will not betray the memory of Che Guevara, Lumumba, Allende and Martin Luther King." The dispatch suggests that the sect members were "dangerous dissidents" for U.S. society, concluding: "The American standard bearers of capitalism are now rejecting any responsibility for the deaths of 911 compatriots in the jungles of Guyana. But who then is to blame for their death?"

PRC SUPPORT FOR U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN ASIA NOTED

OW141220Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT12 Dec 78 OW

[Glebov commentary: "A Threat to Peace and Security of the People of Various Countries"]

[Excerpts] In 1972 Ford, [words indistinct] leader of the Republican Party in the U.S. Congress and later U.S. President, accepted an invitation to visit China. In a press conference in Washington after his return, Ford said high-ranking Chinese officials, very interested in knowing whether U.S. military power was strong enough, asked him many questions. Ford stressed that these officials did not want to see a U.S. withdrawal from the Pacific or any other region in the world, that they felt U.S. presence was a prerequisite to peace and stability and that they believed a U.S. withdrawal would leave the world in an unstable situation. Thus, the opinion of the ruling clique in Peking was that a U.S. presence in various parts of the world was a prerequisite to peace and stability. This supposedly candid attitude was in complete contradiction to the truth and to common opinion held by people of various countries.

The 1972 assertions by high-ranking Chinese officials which Ford made public prove that their alleged contention that imperialism must be oppos[illegible] and that imperialism (?is) dangerous is nothing but a smokescreen for their desire to curry favor with U.S. imperialist [words indistinct] and win special consideration from the latter. These assertions have aroused worldwide anger and indignation. In order to save face, the leading clique in Peking was compelled to attempt to refute Ford's statement. But this U.S. congressman then held another press conference for the express purpose of reaffirming that what he had said completely reflected the statements made by official figures in Peking.

Today, the leading clique in Peking no longer attempts to disguise its support ot the U.S. military presence in various parts of the world. Since Peking's leaders enthusiastically advocate maintenance and strengthening of the U.S. military presence, then logically--whether it accords with their wish or not--they must agree to a U.S. military presence in Taiwan. Dear friends, you all know that the liberation of Taiwan is one of the most important tasks of the Chinese people and represents their long cherished wish.

U.S. troops are stationed in Japan and South Korea, where there are various kinds of military installations, airports and bases of the U.S. air and naval forces. Incidentally, according to U.S. ambassador to Japan Mansfield, although the Chinese leaders sometimes talk about the need for U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, they in fact have nothing against stationing U.S. troops there. The area next to South Korea and Japan is Taiwan, which hawkish U.S. elements have had the impudence to describe as an unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier. Pentagon and U.S. military bases remain (?there to this day).

Dear friends, please look at the map; you will see that China's east coast is completely and tightly surrounded by U.S. military bases, supported by the U.S. 7th Fleet. This fleet is equipped with surface warships, rocket-carrying submarines, landing craft and so on. With most of the Chinese population and the large industrial cities concentrated in the areas along this coast, it is not difficult to envisage the danger posed to the Chinese heartland by the U.S. military presence in Asia.

Dear Friends, the Chinese leading clique tries to make you believe that as far as China is concerned, the main danger seems to come from the Soviet Union and not from the forces of imperialism. However, a growing number of people in China have come to see this assertion as a lie. Anyone with a sound mind understands that there will be no change in the aggressive nature of imperialism and that U.S. imperialism has not given up its hope of ruling China, reducing it once again to a semicolonial country. However tragic this may be, the Chinese leading clique is nevertheless helping the United States realize such schemes by ingratiating itself with the United States and its imperialist policy.

PRC ASSAILED FOR ATTITUDE TOWARD ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION

LD131555Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[TASS political observer S. Kulik commentary: "'Solidarity' Peking-Style"]

[Text] An international week supporting the Ethiopian revolution was held in many countries 23-30 November. During that time, it was noted in the press and in speeches by prominent public figures and politicians that very profound socioeconomic changes are now taking place in Ethiopia--the most ancient state on the continent and the cradle of African civilization. Ethiopia's experience on the path of socialist development can exert an enormous revolutionizing influence on Africa as a whole. Therefore, it is the duty of all progressive forces on our planet to give broad political, moral and material support to Ethiopia and to defend the Ethiopian revolution against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction. "The signing in Moscow of a historic document--the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia," the Ethiopian newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN wrote in this connection, "is of special significance".

A week of solidarity with Ethiopia was also celebrated in the PRC, although it was "celebrated" there in their own way, Peking-style.

Just the day before, Ulanfu, vice chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, who was in Khartoum, broke into unfounded accusations about the "true aims" of the policy of Sudan's eastern neighbor and called upon rightwing Arab regimes to create an anti-Ethiopian "Red Sea" pact. NCNA then diseminated a malicious little article throughout the world which attempted to discredit Soviet-Ethiopian relations and also, but in vain, to prove that the two countries' intention, proclaimed in the Soviet-Ethiopian treaty, to develop mutually advantageous cooperation and to promote the cause of peace and detente, allegedly threatens Africa's independence. The aim of NCNA's slanderous assertions about a "Soviet threat" in Ethiopia and about the USSR's alleged intention to "gnaw away" one African country after another in order to "swallow" the entire continent is obvious. The smokescreen of slander being fabricated in Peking is needed by its inventors in order, by fanning anti-Sovietism, to prompt the United States and other imperialist powers to fresh interference in the Horn of Africa.

As the Kenyan newspaper THE SUNDAY NATION notes, "Peking is displaying readiness to supply weapons to anti-Ethiopian forces insofar as it deems the present moment to be exceptionally convenient for implementing its attempts to establish roots in certain African countries" and from there to continue to sow discord and chaos on this continent.

In pursuing its hostile policy toward Ethiopia, why has Peking gambled mainly on those internal and external forces that are undermining the country's unity and territorial integrity and adopting a separatist stance? The whole point is that the PRC is making unfounded territorial claims against neighboring countries. Therefore, for Peking diplomacy, Africa is a kind of "proving ground" which, although quite remote from China, is nevertheless quite suitable for conducting all kinds of dangerous experiments, creating far-reaching precedents and, in Peking's own mercenary interests, provoking conditions for undermining peace and calling into question the principle of states' sovereignty and territorial integrity.... New facts have recently become known concerning China's support for forces opposing Ethiopia's territorial integrity. "In collaboration with the CIA," the ETHIOPIAN HERALD reported, "Peking is supplying weapons to separatist elements operating in Eritrea.

Moreover, Peking is training mercenaries and sending them into Ethiopia to fight the Ethiopian people. This course by China, which is alining itself with imperialism and arming 'fifth column' assassins and separatists, has been the reason for the death of many progressives.

A multitude of reports has recently appeared in the Western European press concerning the fact that the Chinese are incinting local Maoists to support the Eritrean separatists. In Austria, for instance, they expressed "satisfaction" over the invitation of an "Eritrean delegation" to Vienna by their supporters. Chinese representatives abroad are openly expressing their support for the idea of the separation of Eritrea from Ethiopia.

"China", Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Adminstrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, stated, "is giving direct support to reactionary forces in our region who are opposing the interests of Ethiopia, its revolution and its very existence. We therefore condemn the reactionary Chinese leadership which appears to be pursuing a communist policy but is actually pursuing an anticommunist policy of chauvinism, expansionism and hegemonism."

PURGE OF CCP PROVINCIAL SECRETARY REPORTED

LD142354Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] AFP has sent a dispatch from Peking which says that Li Jui-shan, first secretary of the Shensi Provincial Committee of the CCP, is the latest victim of the purge campaign in the higher party apparatus in China. He rose to this post during the period of the so-called Cultural Revolution 12 years ago. Over the past few months the radio of Shensi Province has sharply accused him of close ties with the gang of four, which is the name given to the group of Mao Tse-tung's closest minions headed by his wife Chiang Ching who came to power during the Cultural Revolution. During this political campaign, as is well known, many old cadre party workers were made to suffer. These included Wang Jen-chung, who has now been appointed to replace Li Jui-shan. By the way, this is the fifth provincial party leader who has fallen into disgrace over the past few months, when the struggle for power in the Peking leadership has become more acute.

SOIREE HONORING CHINESE WRITER HELD IN MOSCOW

LD111620Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a soiree in the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries, devoted to the 90th anniversary of the birth of the Chinese writer (Chen Chen-to), researcher into Chinese literature and art, translator of Russian classical literature in China and great friend of our country.

Present at the soiree were activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, scientists, and representatives of Moscow's public. Workers from the PRC Embassy in the USSR were (?guests) at the soiree.

TASS REPORTS GIEREK ADDRESS TO PZPR PLENUM

ID141630Y Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, December 14 TASS--"The recent Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-states was a vivid confirmation of the fact that the strengthening of peace in Europe is the prime aim of their coordinated policy," Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, said here at a plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee.

In the declaration adopted at the meeting, Edward Gierek said, we again forcefully expressed resolve to continue and deepen the process of detente. We demonstrated the striving to stop the dangerous and costly arms race, to move on to effective disarmament. Together with other countries Poland attaches special importance to the speediest conclusion of the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, he said.

"Poland, the first country to suggest the creation of atom-free zones, together with its allies consistently comes out against the continuation of the nuclear arms race. We again call on the United States and its allies in the Atlantic bloc to renounce the production of neutron weapons and their deployment on the territory of Europe," the Polish leader said.

FRIENDSHIP MONTH WITH CSSR STRENGTHENS JOINT STRUGGLE

ID141637Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Stanislav Petukhov article: "From Heart to Heart"]

[Text] This year's Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship month has been a new and remarkable milestone on the path of union [yedineniye] between the peoples of the CSSR and USSR. It traditionally takes place--this is the 21st--at this time of year, beginning during the Great October celebrations. The baton of our friendship is passed from city to city, village to village and from heart to heart.in mass events organized by Czechoslovak friends.

"Fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union is the guarantee of our freedom and peaceful socialist building"--this is the festival month slogan this year. The slogan reflects the ideas of the many events which have filled the Czechoslovak people's past year. They remember the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of Victorious February, the fruitful results of the visit to the CSSR by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet-Czechoslovak joint space flight and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the independent state of Czechs and Slovaks.

All the organizations which make up the country's national front participate actively in the numerous events of the month organized by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society. During recent weeks they have held everywhere meetings and soirees, lectures and talks devoted to the achievements of the Soviet land. CPCZ organizations carry out very important ideological work during these events. At the readers conferences within the framework of the month's program there has exceptional interest in the mass discussion of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books.

The range of work done by activists from the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society is becoming wider and wider, embracing the most diverse spheres of life. Today it includes the high labor pledges of the teams named after Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and the effective dissemination of leading Soviet experience and contacts between sister oblasts and cities. The widespread participation of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship union organizations contributed a great deal to the success of the Soviet literature days, music and film festivals and other events held in the country.

The Czechoslovak friends are well aware that the Soviet people deeply share their feelings of loyalty to the cause of solidarity and union between our peoples. The chief result of the month is the further strengthening of the traditions of joint struggle between our communist parties and peoples for the bright ideals of the builders of a new society. Their fruitful interaction enriches beyond measure Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship--our great common asset.

KATUSHEV, HUNGARY'S MARJAI CONFER ON COOPERATION ISSUES

LD141355Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Effectiveness of Cooperation"]

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Moscow between K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, chairmen of the respective sides of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

They examined the course of the fulfillment of the sides' mutual pledges, the development of production specialization and cooperation and also matters relating to improving the economic effectiveness of cooperation between the USSR and Hungary.

The meeting took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

NATO CONCERN OVER SOUTHERN FLANK DRAWS COMMENT

LD150812Y Moscow in Macedonian to Yugoslavia 1800 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Aleksandr Teterin commentary]

[Text] Responsible NATO figures are glancing more frequently toward the North Atlantic bloc's southern flank. Their statements come to one thing--something is wrong on NATO's southern flank; military power there is weak; the allies' political cohesion is insufficient and so on. These statements are accompanied, as a rule, by utterances about an alleged Soviet threat to the Mediterranean region.

NATO's chief commander in southern Europe, U.S. Admiral Shear, has warned the allies in an interview: It is sufficient to look at the map in order to understand that the main danger to NATO comes from its flanks, especially from the southern one, where a crisis is most probable.

The reason such fabrications are needed by the NATO strategists becomes clear from statements by the same Shear. He persistently calls for expansion of the strength of the naval and air forces in that region. One must stress that a very important role, the role of NATO strike force in the southern flank, is assigned to the U.S. 6th Fleet stationed in the Mediterranean. U.S. and NATO strategists assess the 6th Fleet as the most universal, most flexible and most prepared force of the American naval forces in Europe. It is equipped with nuclear weapons and a great arsenal of so-called conventional means of warfare. At present, according to reports in the foreign press, the 6th Fleet consists of 40 military vessels, 200 aircraft and 25,000 troops. Facts indicate that Washington sees the 6th Fleet as a great (?asset) in the Mediterranean region. It has been used many times in support of various imperialist operations by militarist states in this exceedingly important strategic region, which NATO terms the South European heater for Military Operations, as this region is situated in the vicinity of the southwestern borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. One must also add that NATO headquarters treats the region as a bridgehead for undermining national liberation movements in the countries of North Africa and the Near East. In addition, the imperialist circles are trying to guarantee security for their oil resources in the Arab countries. That is why the NATO military shows such care for the 6th Fleet.

Speaking at a recent ceremony devoted to replacement of the 6th Fleet commanders, the earlier-mentioned Admiral Shear stated the need for preserving the Atlantic forces' ability to grow, that is, to escalate NATO's armed forces as a whole and the 6th Fleet in particular. And Shear again used fabrications about plans and intentions of the Soviet Navy.

It is well known that the alleged Soviet threats were and continue to be a propaganda smokescreen for those who want to justify the continuing arms race and building up military hysteria and to curtail all activity in the interest of international security.

In reality, however, everybody is aware of the fact that the Soviet Union's policy is aimed at extending detente over the Mediterranean area. In this respect the Soviet Union has made clear and concrete proposals, as, for example, the proposals to ban Soviet and U.S. vessels and submarines equipped with nuclear weapons. But this did not meet with a positive response from NATO's leadership. The latter continues to pursue the policy of increasing tension in the Mediterranean basin.

In particular it was recommended that the Western mass media should extol in every way the activity of "dissidents" in the socialist countries, lending special support to those "dissidents" who are smearing their own countries and are thus, as the NATO REVIEW admits, "doing the West a great service." The "colloquim" also recommended that "demonstrations" and "protests" by local "humanists" be organized in NATO countries in defense of the aforementioned "dissidents." Does this not bear witness to who benefits from the activity of certain Western politicians who have hastened to take under their wing persons who have violated the laws of the socialist countries?

NATO is patently seeking to take advantage of the expansion of international cooperation to step up its subversive ideological activity against the socialist countries. This is being done, in particular, in the context of the so-called "free exchange of people and information" between East and West. NATO has a particular interest in this sector of cooperation. It will be recalled that deep within NATO institutions attempts were devised for imposing on the participants in the all-European conference the kind of conditions for "exhange" which would not only run counter to the practice of relations among sovereign states but would also bear the hallmarks of direct interference in certain countries' internal affairs.

These attempts did not succeed, but NATOites attempted once again to put them into effect during the Belgrade meeting. At that time Western commentators were writing openly that the idea of "free exchange" hides a desire on the part of certain Atlantic forces "to get broader access to socialist countries' citizens" with a view, as, for instance, the NATO REVIEW observes, "to the penetration of Western ideas into these countries." In other words it is a question of NATO's desire to legalize ideological aggression.

Just recently the Atlantic ideologists have begun directing heightened attention toward economic problems since people in the West are comparing the situation that has developed in the capitalist states with the state of affairs in the socialist countries. This comparison results in conclusions which do not favor the former. Therefore, bourgeois propagandists have been forced to seek justification for everything that capitalism has brought the working people and to seek new arguments to prove the illusory "superiority" and "exclusivenesss" of the capitalist system and at the same time to belittle the successes of the USSR's economic development.

A conference at NATO headquarters in 1978 which was devoted to an analysis of the Soviet economy pointed the NATO propaganda machine in precisely this direction. There was talk of attempting, with the help of propaganda beamed at the Soviet people--the unrestrained eulogizing of the Western way of life and slander against Soviet reality--to instill in the Soviet people "critical sentiments with respect to the system" which, according to the schemes of the NATO strategists, would lead to "a dely in the implementation of the Soviet economic plans."

It is known that the psychological saboteurs do not conceal the fact that in their subversive work they are counting on exploiting certain weaknesses in some individuals, gaps in their economic knowledge and their inability or reluctance to try to grasp the essence of what is happening....

"The interests of peace," the Warsaw Pact member states declared, "require that the NATO member countries...embark on the path of disarmament and of creating a climate of peace, mutual understanding and trust among all the states which participated in the all-European conference." The interests of peace are totally contradicted by the "psychological warfare" which NATO is continuing to wage against the socialist countries.

NATO 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' CONTRADICTS INTERESTS OF PEACE

LD141511Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Yu. Nalin article: "Atlantic Legends"]

[Text] As the Warsaw Pact member states' declaration adopted in Moscow on 23 November notes, the chief danger to peace and international security is the continuation and intensification of the arms race, for which the most aggressive imperialist forces bear responsibility. At the same time a whole system of propaganda institutions has been created deep within NATO whose task is to justify the arms race and at the same time to wage "psychological warfare" against the socialist community states on the basis of all kinds of ideological sabotage. The myths about the "Soviet threat," conceived in the innermost recesses of NATO headquarters and assiduously disseminated in Western countries, can serve as an example of this sabotage.

It is now easy to ascertain that these massive attacks by Western propaganda were preceded by several NATO conferences--in Milan, Reykjavik, Bonn and Brussels. These conferences resulted in an extremely curious document disseminated by the leadership of the North Atlantic Alliance. This was a tract entitled "Ideological and Moral Aspects of Defense." It takes the form of a unique list of directives and recommendations for Western propagandists: How and in what direction to wage "psychological warfare" against...the cause of peace and what this document describes as "dangerous" detente. Any comment, as the saying goes, is superfluous. The Atlantic "hawks" also express themselves quite candidly in NATO's semiofficial organ, the NATO REVIEW. There they speak about the need to accelerate the arms race.

NATO recommendations also exist for undermining the implementation of the accords enshrined in the all-European conference's Final Act. These recommendations are contained in a document dated February 1976 bearing the code number SN22. It is intended for the guidance of the mass media. Among others, the following instruction, for instance, figures in the document: It should be asserted that not only are the accords reached at Helsinki "being violated" in the Warsaw Pact countries but also that "the full text of the Final Act" is even unknown there. This really is ascribing one's own fault to others!

The NATO propagandists have adopted the overt course of calling the peace-loving course of Soviet foreign policy into question and of discrediting the steps being taken by the USSR in favor of peace, disarmament and cooperation among peoples. By intimidating the population of the Western countries with the "Red peril" and instilling ideas about the need to enhance NATO's "defense potential" and to achieve a "balance of forces," the Western ideologists are seeking to prove that trust among peoples is impossible and that tension remains a permanent factor of international life, while the peoples' security depends on...the arms race.

The USSR's foreign policy course is not the only target of the massive attacks from imperialist propaganda. Its efforts to discredit developed socialism are also focused on the creation of a provocative hullabaloo about "human rights" in the socialist countries. This subversive operation devised across the ocean has been adopted by NATO. In order to impart a uniform thrust to these provocative intrigues, the NATO propaganda leadership first inspired a discussion of this fabricated "problem" at a session of the North Atlantic Treaty Association Assembly and then held a 3-day "colloquim" at the Evere headquarters at which specially chosen bourgeois journalists were coached to play a more active part in attacks against the democratic foundations of socialism.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Esfahan Demonstrators 'Mercilessly Crushed'

LD141338Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The participants in the antigovernment demonstrations held yesterday in Esfahan, the second biggest city in Iran, were mercilessly crushed by the armed forces; as a result, 40 people were killed and over 600 were wounded. The demonstrators demanded social and democratic reforms, release of political prisoners and chanted anti-American slogans.

U.S. Propaganda Efforts Condemned

LD141630Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Observers say that such vast and purposeful demonstrations and riots as those staged by the people in Tehran and other Iranian cities in the last few days have seldom been seen in the world. Even Western correspondents were forced to admit that during the demonstrations that took place on 10 and 11 December in Tehran over 2 million persons participated--a figure equal to nearly 50 percent of the population of the Iranian capital.

Bearing in mind these mammoth demonstrations staged by the people, the reports carried by the official Iranian radio and television seemed laughable when they attempted to blame the so-called international communist movement and the agents of international communism for inciting the people to hold antigovernment demonstrations and for even giving money and arms to the opposition. Could anyone in Iran be deceived by such remarks?

The fact remains that for some time now very high-ranking representatives of the present regime have conceded and admitted that the roots of the vast opposition movement in Iran should be sought not outside Iran, but in the life of the country itself and in its present situation. But in the meantime, it goes without saying that such balderdash has not emanated from Iran itself and that the source of these canards is not even in Iran. In examining these fabrications one can detect the trite techniques of the work and activities of the CIA, which has for quite some time now acquired special notoriety.

Frequently, when the United States expands its activities designed to interfere in the affairs of other countries and defend the plundering interests of U.S. imperialists, the CIA, for the purpose of concealment, creates a smokescreen of rumors about communist plots. When the CIA was hatching a plot to overthrow the lawful government of Dr Mosaddeq, who had nationalized the Iranian oil industry, they used a similar technique. And now, the U.S. espionage organization is active in exactly the same way, while extensively interfering in Iranian affairs with the objective of maintaining a status quo whereby a torrent of billions of dollars in profits from the sales of vast quantities of arms--profits made by U.S. companies that are pouring into the coffers of U.S. monopolies--and whereby Iranian oil is moving the military machine of the Israeli expansionists, the South African racists and United States NATO allies.

The interference by U.S. imperialism in Iranian affairs daily receives increased condemnation by the world public, including the public quarters of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, when he recently expressed the views of the Soviet people, noted that the Soviet Union, which traditionally enjoys neighborly relations with Iran, emphatically declares that it is opposed to any foreign interference in Iran's internal affairs, in any shape or under any pretext. Leonid Brezhnev said: The events in that country are entirely domestic and should be solved by the Iranians themselves.

Authorities 'Stage Managed' Demonstrations

LD141412Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] In order to reduce the intensity of antigovernment demonstrations, Iranian authorities have resorted to a maneuver: Yesterday, they stage managed demonstrations in Tehran and Esfahan, the second biggest town in the country, in support of the present regime.

According to foreign correspondents, a large number of agents of the secret political police, SAVAK, could be seen among demonstrators; in collaboration with the armed forces, they crushed the demonstrators who were demanding social and democratic reforms, release of political prisoners and expulsion of U.S. military personnel.

Yesterday and the day before, 50 people were killed and 1,200 were wounded in Esfahan. According to a dispatch from a UPI correspondent, troops opened up with a hail of bullets on the demonstrators from helicopters. The helicopters, which normally patrol the southern parts of the city, suddenly subjected the multitudes in the central avenues and squares to volleys of machinegun fire. When the demonstrators dispersed into the backstreets, the helicopters chased them. At the same time, the armed forces blocked all the highways leading to the city and closed the bridges. According to a UPI correspondent, SAVAK agents tossed grenades at the demonstrators.

According to a UPI dispatch, a mutiny took place at the Larijan military base near Tehran. A group of soldiers opened fire on their officers, and a large number of people were killed. Hundreds of military cadets did not return to their barracks after their furlough.

The situation in Tehran itself remains unsettled. Fortified units of the armed forces are patrolling the city's avenues and squares. The strike by the staff of ministries, banks and workers of industrial enterprises continues. The oil workers' strike, which has engulfed all the major oilfields, has entered its 8th day. The strike by the bank staff has disrupted the country's economic affairs. Nobody accepts bank checks. Customs workers have also gone on strike. Millions of tons of various goods have accumulated in the country's customs houses.

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH has written: The Iranian economy has been paralyzed due to antigovernment demonstrations and strikes.

U.S. President James Carter, in a speech during his recent press conference in Washington, once again confirmed Washington support for the present regime in Iran. He gave the assurance that the United States did not intend to interfere in events in Iran. However, according to U.S. political quarters, the claim by official U.S. Government representatives that they have no plans for armed intervention in Iran is shown to be false by the U.S. press itself.

It is obvious from an article published by the New York TIMES that the Pentagon has worked out contingency plans for the dispatch from [as heard] Iran of the most modern U.S. weapons in the eventuality of an undesirable outcome of the Iranian crisis--from the U.S. standpoint. In the opinion of observers, the Pentagon is discussing the possible transfer from Iran of the most modern U.S. fighters solely to sustify and conceal its plans for armed intervention there.

Yesterday, a group of Iranian students in India held demonstrations in Delhi to protest the present regime in Iran. The students occupied the Iranian Cultural Center and declared a 24-hour sit in. In a statement handed to reporters, they strongly denounced the Iranian authorities' suppression of the people's demonstrations and called for an end to U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs.

Mass Desertion of Troops

LD141930Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Dec 78 D

[Excerpt] New facts have come to light about U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs. In recent days, antigovernment demonstrations have intensified. According to the New York TIMES, most of the new arrivals are riot control specialists. Their main task is to help the Iranian Armed Forces disperse the demonstrators and crush the people's demonstrations.

In the meantime, a number of agencies report that the mass desertion of troops from the Iranian Army continues. According to the FINANCIAL TIMES, in the regions near Qom and Arak the number of soldiers who took leave on their own initiative and left the barracks has reached thousands.

TASS Reports Situation

LD141740Y Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 14 Dec 78 D

[Excerpt] New York, December 14, TASS--In Esfahan, Iran's second largest city, reprisals continue against the participants in the anti-government demonstrations. The UPI correspondent reports that in recent days in the city at least 50 people were killed and 1,200 wounded. The hospital wards and surgery rooms of Esfahan are overfilled while the authorities had to transform into first-aid centers even premises not fit for the purpose. There is an acute shortage of donor blood. Referring to information supplied by Esfahan's doctors, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that soldiers are hastily taking away from hospitals corpses of people who had died of wounds, clearly trying to hide the real unmber of those killed.

The military stop cars on the road, demandingof their owners and passengers to confirm their loyalty to the regime. Those refusing to do that are forcibly removed from their vehicles and clubbed while the windshields are broken by rifle butts.

The UPI news agency describes Esfahan in recent days as a reign of terror. The agency reports that the mass reprisals in the city seem to be organized. Taking part in them are not only the military but also civilians. Many of them, the report says, belong to the secret political police called SAVAK. The agency quotes one U.S. businessman who said that at present Esfahan is actually being managed by SAVAK. Today in Esfahan most office buildings, enterprises, educational establishments and shops were closed down. Also on strike is Esfahan's satellite city Najafabad where, according to the UPI correspondent, 8 people were killed.

The newspaper Washington POST, commenting the stepped up reprisals against the opposition including the bloody developments in Esfahan, writes that these events testify to the government's deisre to snatch away the initiative from the opposition.

Meanwhile, Iranian authorities continue manoeuvring in search of possible ways out of the current political crisis and reconciling the opposition with the regime. Discussed among others is the idea of setting up a "civil" coalition bourgeois government. U.S. press reports that given the sharpening of the situation in Iran the United States has activized their efforts to influence the developments in this country.

Authorities Discussing Coalition Government

LD150000Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Boris Andriyanov commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Tehran rumors have been confirmed about talks being conducted in the shah's palace on forming a new and possible coalition government to replace the present military cabinet in order to avert a deterioration of the situation in Iran. A search has already begun for a political figure capable of heading such a government. Today, the shah of Iran met 'Ali Amini. This man, who has long enjoyed the confidence of the United States, occupied the post of prime minister of Iran in 1961 and 1962 and left because of differences with the shah. However, it is reported that 'Ali Amini has refused to head a new cabinet, supposedly recommending Ardeshir Zahedi, a former ambassador to the United States who is married to the shah's daughter.

Yesterday, the shah of Iran met Karim Sanjabi, the leader of the opposition National Front who was released from prison only a few days ago. An attempt was made in the shah's palace to persuade him to take part in a coalition government. After this meeting, a representative of the National Front stated officially that it would not join a single government coalition in the present conditions. The Iranian authorities are continuing to maneuver earnestly in their search for possible ways out of the present political crisis. Because of this, they are quite obviously ready to flirt with the opposition to create the appearance that it has become reconciled with the shah's regime. However, at the same time, those in the shah's palace are, by all accounts, not even entertaining the thought that a political figure not enjoying Washington's favor might head a new government.

Iranian Deputies Criticize Regime

LD142206Y Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 14, TASS--Unprecendented demonstration of the masses that took place in Tehrean on December 10 and 11 attest to a high degree of political maturity of the Iranian people, S. Eftehar, member of parliament from the town of Lar, said at today's meeting of Iranian parliament. We must not deny the fact that wide-spread dissatisfaction of the masses is a result of blunders and crimes of the previous governments, he said. He stressed that the participants in the demonstrations were people who were denied for a long time the right to express their opinion. The governments lied to the people, violated the constitution, squandered huge profits from export of oil, the deputy said. The present problems of Iran cannot be solved in a military way, they must be decided by political means, S. Eftehar said in conclusion.

Member of parliament Shakhbazi from the town of Firuzabad demanded respect for political rights of the people. He stressed that the policy of bloodshed is not the way to heal the wounds of the people. This policy, he said, will only lead to further unrest and disturbances. The deputy from Esfahan who spoke at the meeting pointed out that tranquility and security will be restored only when the persons guilty of embezzlements, corruption and violations of the rights of the people are duly punished.

U.S. Equipping Shah's Army

LD150056Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Valeriy Kosovan]

[Summary] Radio Tehran has reported that provincial governors have been ordered to use force against those who breach the peace. More antigovernment demonstrations have taken place.

"Agencies report from Madrid that Iranian military cargo planes, which regularly make refueling stops at the airport of the Spanish capital, are shipping arms and military equipment to Iran from the United States. This is further confirmation of the fact that the United States is actively supporting the shah's regime and equipping its army, which is widely used to suppress the opposition."

NEWS AGENCIES REPORT FAILURE OF VANCE MISSION

LD141408Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] News agencies are reporting the failure of Cyrus Vance's current mission to the Near East. Last week, as is known, the U.S. secretary of state was traveling back and forth between Cairo and Jerusalem in the hope of saving the widely publicized Camp David agreement on a peace treaty. Israeli Prime Minister Begin, however, utterly refused to include in the treaty an article with even a very modest mention of granting self-determination to the Arab territories on the West Bank at some undefined time in the future. In addition, President as-Sadat of Egypt, who the Americans feel has shown himself to be a politician very open to persuasion, is apparently not in a position to admit so frankly his reuniciation of this demand. Thus in the opinion of observers there is a need for a new Camp David, with the personal participation of President Carter.

However, after having received Cyrus Vance's report by telephone, President Carter, according to AFP, did not express any particular optimism on this count. On the contrary: At a press conference in the White House, he declared that he had never taken part in such tricky negotiations, and that unfortunately, I quote: The U.S. secretary of state does not have enough time to spare to devote himself entirely to concluding a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, however important this might be. We have a lot to do apart from that, the President stressed.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2015 GMT on 14 December carries the following comment on the Vance mission: "It is reported from Washington that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is not concealing his pessimism regarding the possibility that an Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty will be signed by 17 December. This date was fixed as the deadline by the Camp David agreement, reached under U.S. aegis.

["By all accounts, the State Department chief, who is now in the Near East, expressed his pessimistic mood in a telephone conversation with President Carter. However, the White House boss apparently is not inclined to share Cyrus Vance's mood. At least Carter, after talking to the secretary of state, expressed satisfaction with the capitulatory position adopted by Egyptian President As-Sadat. The United States, Carter said, has achieved very great successes in the talks with President as-Sadat. What is more, the White House boss explained that As-Sadat had been very magnanimous in his concessions, which were made to speed up the conclusion of a treaty with Israel. And there is nothing surprising in the fact that Tel Aviv, intoxicated by the successes of Israeli dipolmacy at Camp David, is becoming increasingly intransigent, refusing to make even the smallest, purely formal concessions to Egypt. It is precisely for this reason that Israel today officially rejected Egypt's latest proposal. Prime Minister Begin openly let it be understood that the terms are now being dictated by Tel Aviv, not Cairo. As for the pose As-Sadat has now adopted, reckoning on somehow covering up his betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples, objective international observers are not inclined to attach serious significance to it."]

Comment on Vance Mission

LD142218Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] President Carter has instructed Secretary of State Vance to cut short his mission in the Middle East and return to Washington on Friday.

The commentators have waded into abysses of speculations over this decision. However, the most prevalent opinion is that it reflects the impossibility of signing the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty by 17 December, the date fixed by the Camp David agreements.

U.S. news agencies have rushed to stress the sharp conflicts between Washington and Tel Aviv. It is alleged that Vance has tried to persuade the Israeli Government to improve its stance on Egypt's demands on the formula of a separate deal.

It must be recalled that the U.S. President and other officials have repeatedly declared that at no time have they ever contemplated pressuring Israel. Thus the main objective of Vance's task could only be to bring pressure to bear on the Egyptian president, and he has succeeded to a great extent in this regard. At least until now, Cairo still expressed optimism about the possibility of signing a separate treaty with the aggressors on the fixed date.

But there is a factor in the situation which is having increasing influence on all events in the area: the Baghdad summit's denunciation of the policy of separate deals and capitulation.

The Egyptian president feels compelled to take this factor into consideration. He seems to fear the sanctions the Baghdad conference agreed to take against the Egyptian leadership should it sign the treaty with the Israeli aggressors.

In this complex situation President as-Sadat finds himself in, he is forced to resort to new maneuvers and dramatics. But the objective is still the same: a claim to defend the interests of the Palestinian people and other Arabs--a role the Egyptian president has been unable to perform even in his own country, where opposition to his capitulationist policy toward the aggressors is strongly growing.

ISRAEL REJECTS LATEST EGYPTIAN COMPROMISE PROPOSALS

LD142026Y Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 14, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Andreyev writes: Israeli Prime Minister Begin upon returning home from Norway where he and As-Sadat's representative received the Nobel Peace Prize, declared again that he will not budge an inch from the present tough line with regard to Palestinians in Israel-occupied lands. On December 14, Tel Aviv delcared officially that it rejects Egypt's latest compromise proposals. And it should be noted that these proposals do not deny Israel's claims and are aimed merely at getting token concessions from Israel. This means that the recent ceremony in Oslo can be described as much ado about nothing. Indeed, a sorry farce was staged last Sunday. Its participants literally had to hide from angry Norweigans who went out into the streets to protest against honouring those who bury a truly just settlement of the Middle East problems. Landing, unexpectedly for itself, in complete isolation among states of Arab East, Egypt began manouvering, trying to create the impression that it has not betrayed those who were its allies recently. This, precisely, is the reason why the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt advanced, soon after the results of the Baghdad conference became public, the "additional peace terms", which were flatly rejected by Israel, as it should have been expected.

It should be noted, however, that even if U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance, who is now shuttling between Tel Aviv and Cairo, manage to convince Begin to show a bit more pliancy and agree to what As-Sadat proposes, the essence of the matter would not be changed. For Arabs can gain nothing from "token concessions" which the Egyptian president wishes to get from Israel at a time when the text of the separate peace treaty has already been agreed upon. It is sought to connect in some way withdrawal of Israeli troops from a part of Egyptian territory with elections to some "Palestinian self-government bodies" in Israel-occupied West Bank of Jordan. In the meantime, the Palestinians living there want a different thing: withdrawal of occupiers and the right to self-determination, including creation of a Palestinian state.

It must be noted that in any case As-Sadat is betraying the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, victims of Israel's aggressive expansionist policy. Concluding the separate deal with Begin, he takes Egypt out of the united front of states pressing for a just solution of the Middle East problem, ensures for Israel a quiet rear if Tel Aviv chooses to stage a new agression against one or several neighbouring states. Peace between Egypt and Israel, instead of bringing closer, puts off a settlement in which all states of the Middle East without any exception would be interested. Begin and As-Sadat enter into an alliance directed against all Arab countries and it is only recalcitrance of the Israeli premier who demands from Cairo too disgraceful terms of capitulation that hampers formalization of this alliance.

PRAVDA ON ISRAELI DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR OCCUPIED LANDS

LD130948Y Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

["Practical Results of Camp David Agreements"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 13, TASS--The headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut has published a special statement concerning a new wave of terror and repression by the Israeli occupation forces against the Palestinians, PRAVDA's Beirut correspondent writes. This statement, the correspondent says, rejects the Camp David agreements and the plans for so-called "self-government" for the occupied Arab territories.

The policy of genocide, which is being practised by Israel against the Palestinians, is directly linked with the plans for the further "development" of the occupied Arab lands. Recently, the public learned about the plan for establishing new Israeli settlements in these lands. This plan was drawn up secretely on assignment from the Israeli Government by a special committee of the "Jewish Agency", the leading organization of international Zionism.

The "Jewish Agency" intends to settle 27,000 more Israeli families on the West Bank of the Jordan before the completion of the implementation of the Israeli-Egyptian agreements on the granting of "self-government" to the occupied territories.

The Jerusalem POST reports that the Tel Aviv authorities intend to send 42,000 Israelis to the occupied Golan Heights to take up permanent residence there.

The "development" of the Israeli occupied Arab lands is designed to perpetuate the occupation of lands that were seized by Israel in 1967. Such are the practical results of the Camp David agreements and the capitulatory policies of Egyptian President as-Sadat, the correspondent stresses.

Despite terror and repression, the people in the occupied Arab territories continue fighting for liberation of their lands and restoring their rights. The resistance movement is led by the PLO, the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

Replying on the support of their friends, the Palestinian [words indistinct] the policy of separate deals, are fighting for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

ISRAEL CALLING UP RESERVES TO PRESSURE EGYPT

LD142158Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] It was officially announced in Israel that the reserves have been called up. A spokesman of the Israel Defense Forces said that the signal to assemble the reserves will be made over the radio and television.

Western news agencies consider this step extremely significant for it comes at a time when the U.S. secretary of state is trying hard to persuade Cairo to speed up the signing of the separate treaty with Israel.

Israel considers the Washington-proposed draft treaty fully acceptable. But the Egyptian president was forced to be stubborn in an attempt to secure at least token assurances from Washington and Tel Aviv that they will pretend to give the impression that some progress was being made on the road to peace throughout the entire Middle East.

But it seems the aggressors do not plan to give Cairo even this propaganda service. Tel Aviv feels that this is an unnecessary luxury for the Egyptian president.

Thus it can be fully believed that by calling up the reserves, Israel wants to being added pressure to bear on Cairo and force it to accept complete surrender. In this way, the Israeli leadership wants to intimidate the other Arab countries, which strongly denounce the policy of separate deals and capitulation pursued by the Egyptian leadership.

IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN SENDS TELEGRAM TO KOSYGIN

LD142338Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2045 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 14 December--Saddam Husayn, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, has sent Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a telegram from on board his aircraft. The telegram expresses with heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality shown him in the Soviet Union. Saddam Husayn sends sincere greetings and wishes of good health and happiness to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as to other Soviet leaders. He has wished "the friendly Soviet people further progress and further prosperity in the relations of friendship between Iraq and the Soviet Union."

Cooperation Prospects With Iraq Noted

LD150049Y Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 14, TASS--The USSR-Iraq cooperation has good prospects. The testimony of this are the results of the negotiations that have just been ended at the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations.

The delegations of both countries considered possibilities of joing work in realization of a number of large projects the implementation of which is bound to play a major role in further development of Iraq's economy.

Discussed specifically were questions of construction of two cement factories which is necessitated by the further expansion of proportions of construction in Iraq. The construction of such a factory with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons of cement is now being completed in Iraq with the participation of Soviet specialists.

Agreement was reached on cooperation in execution of design work in the construction of a powerful hydro-energy generating complex on the Tigris River. A big dam will make it possible to create a large water reservoir in order to ensure irrigation of lands in that area.

Also discussed were other projects in realization of which the Iraqi side is interested. It was decided to start an exchange of opinions for the study of questions of construction in Iraq of a number of heavy industry enterprises. Their capacities are to be specified with due account for the requirements of Iraq, the Soviet Union and markets of other countries.

The USSR and Iraq have accumulated great experience of cooperation in this sphere. A cotton mill, an electro-technical, glass and other plans, the biggest in the Middle East, were built in the friendly country with Soviet assistance.

It should be noted that cooperation between the two countries is developing on a mutually beneficial basis. In exchange for deliveries of equipment and machinery, the USSR is supplied with oil, other commodities of Iraqi exports.

In a communique on the results of the recent visit to the USSR of Deputy General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Rennaissance Party, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Iraqi Republic Saddam Husayn the sides favourably appraised the accomplishments in the sphere of bilateral economic cooperation and reaffirmed that in this cooperation there are broad possibilities and vistas.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO MAURITANIAN HEAD OF STATE

LD112214Y Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 December, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegramme to Moustapha Ould Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Renaissance, the head of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. In it he conveyed congratulations and wishes of happiness and well-being to the friendly Mauritanian people on the occasion of the country's national holiday--day of independence.

In his reply telegramme, Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck expressed sincere thanks for the good wishes and conveyed to the Soviet people best wishes of progress and well-being.

PRAVDA OUTLINES AREAS OF SOVIET AID TO ALGERIA

LD141319Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Good Prospects"]

[Text] Algiers, 10 December--Some 6,000 engineers and technicians and 18,000 skilled workers--these figures are quoted here when people speak of the contribution of Soviet specialists to the training of Algerian national cadres.

This is just one aspect of the broad program of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in science and culture. The agreement on whose basis it is developing successfully is 15 years old today. Over the years, Algeria has taken a big step forward along the path of social and cultural progress. Resolving many tasks, the newspaper ASH-SHA'B writes, we have relied on cooperation with the socialist countries, and the Soviet Union above all.

Three institutes, created with the USSR's assistance, now insure the training of technical specialists. Soviet instructors work in universities, vocational and technical centers and secondary schools. Graduates of the national music institute, the choreographic school and other educational institutions which train artistic intelligentsia cadres had Soviet people as their teachers. Approximately 500 Soviet doctors are working in various corners of the country, helping to develop the state public health system.

Interest is growing among Algerians in our country's experience in socialist building and in Soviet culture. The national publishing house has issued a biography of V.I. Lenin, and works by the classics of Marxism-Leninism and editions of the speeches of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are in great demand. Exchanges of literature, exhibitions, movies and radio programs are being extended yearly. Algerians recently applauded the artistry of Soviet Army song and dance ensemble, an Algerian movie week is currently being held in Moscow.

Since the first years of independence, Algeria has been seeking to develop and strengthen relations with the friendly Soviet Union, the newspaper EL MOUDJAHID writes. It is precisely with the USSR that we have the greatest number of cooperation programs. And this cooperation has good prospects.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

NAMIBIANS WILL 'STRUGGLE THROUGH TO COMPLETE VICTORY'

LD141045Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA and NOVOSTI correspondents V. Tyurkin and N. Sologubovskiy report: "Namibia: Grapes of Wrath are Ripening"]

[Text] Conakry, 10 December--The Namibian people are fully determined to see the liberation struggle through to complete victory, Peter (Muyeshikhange), member of the Central Committee and foreign affairs secretary of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], said in an interview with Soviet journalists.

Over the past few months the situation in Namibia has largely been determined by the diplomatic maneuvers of the Western powers--the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada--aimed at a so-called "peaceful settlement." In planning this diplomatic action the West was aiming to force everyone to believe that it had finally decided to bring serious pressure to bear on its clients--the South African racists. Representatives of these powers have alleged that it is thanks to their efforts that Namibia is on the point of gaining its independence. At the same time, they have pressured SWAPO to make concessions. Throughout this complex period our party, without rejecting in principle the possibility of a peaceful solution to the problem, has continued to adhere firmly to a political line aimed at insuring true independence for the Namibian people.

At the same time, the whole world can see that Pretoria's racist rulers are not thinking of any just settlement of the problem. They have never once attempted to initiate direct dialog with SWAPO although it was precisely our party that was recognized by the United Nations and OAU as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people and which is the only force capable of organizing and guaranteeing truly free elections under international control.

The South African authorities and their Western allies are clinging to Namibia by every means since they have enormous economic and strategic interests there. Realizing that SWAPO's advent to power would threaten these interests and put an end to their uncontrolled rule they are directing their main efforts toward pressing back, demoralizing and ultimately liquidating SWAPO as a political movement with the aid of various maneuvers. We are also convinced that the Western powers have never had any serious intentions of helping the Namibian people to free themselves from the racists' yoke. That is why for all this time we have been skeptical about the West's diplomatic maneuvers. We are deeply convinced that this whole business of playing at a settlement was aimed at enabling the Republic of South Africa [RSA] to gain time, gather its forces and suppress the Namibian patriots' armed liberation struggle.

It is well known how the West's initiative ended. The RSA ostentatiously discarded its hypocritical exhortations and turned to the implementation of its own "appeasement" plans. Realizing that SWAPO would inevitably win any democratic elections in Namibia under UN observation and control, Pretoria has held "elections" under its own control. In organizing this farce, Pretoria has not deemed it necessary to create even the semblance of seemliness, so confident is it of the imperialist powers' support. The RSA does not conceal its aim--establishing an obedient puppet regime which would perpetuate in a new, subtler form the racists' political and economic rule in Namibia.

For SWAPO, the question is perfectly clear: The RSA is trying by brute force to impose its will on the freedom-loving Namibian people. It is thereby embarking on the path of war. On behalf of the leadership, P. (Muyeshikhange) said, I solemnly state that SWAPO will never agree to the establishment of an antipopular neocolonialist regime in the country. We will not retreat in the face of the onslaught from the united forces of imperialism, fascism and apartheid, and we will not lay down our arms until the complete triumph of our just cause. We believe in our victory. In this struggle we rely on the solidarity and support of the progressive forces of the whole world, the socialist countries and fraternal African peoples.

We regard the achievement of political independence as a milestone on the path toward creating a society of equality and social justice, democracy and progress. In the struggle for freedom and their legitimate rights the Namibian people have suffered tremendous sacrifices, and we will resolutely oppose all attempts to undermine the national liberation movement in southern Africa and impose an alien will on the peoples.

The Namibian people are now living under conditions of unbridled terror unleashed by the enemy. The racists are flouting indigenous Namibians' elementary human rights and trampling on their national dignity. The cruelest repressions, deprivations and humiliations have been our lot. Thousands of patriots are languishing in concentration camps and prisons; many have died in torture chambers; whole villages have been burned during punitive operation and the inhabitants driven into reservations where they are doomed to poverty, disease and an existence of semistarvation. But the genocide that the racists have promoted to the rank of an official policy has not and cannot break the people's will. The occupiers have sown the grapes of wrath and inexorable retribution awaits them. The people will cast off the fetters of slavery, P. (Muyeshikhange) said.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY RAPS EGYPT'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD101434Y Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, December 10, TASS--The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning the Egyptian leadership's policy in Africa and the Middle East, and calling on all peace-loving peoples and governments to raise vigilance in the face of Cairo's hegemonistic ambitions.

Egypt took part in all the reactionary conspiracies, the statement notes, aimed at undermining the Ethiopian revolution, at dividing the country, and creating a puppet "government" in Eritrea and a new military grouping in the Red Sea basin, which fully answers imperialist and reactionary interests. By giving material aid to the separatists and other reactionary groupings, imperialism still continues its interference in Ethiopian internal affairs.

Such unending provocations, the statement says, apart from contradicting generally accepted norms of interstate relations, clearly prove that the Egyptian leadership comes out against social revolutions, peace and progress in African and Middle East countries.

Ethiopia, the statement underlines, very firmly condemns the Egyptian leadership's intrigues, spearheaded against the African and Arab people's interests.

USSR-BANGLADESH RELATIONS 'HAVE IMPRESSIVE HISTORY'

LD1416417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan article: "The Spectrum of Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Dacca--Our country's economic, political, cultural and sports ties with the People's Republic of Bangladesh [PRB] have an impressive history. The Soviet Union supported the just struggle of the population of East Bengal for freedom and independence and thereby promoted the formation of the PRB in 1971. Our country's firm stand promoted the admittance of the young state to UN membership despite the desperate opposition of Peking and Washington. The Soviet seamen who cleared the mines from a huge area of the Bay of Bengal in the approaches to Chittagong reinvigorated the republic's biggest seaport. Soviet geologists played an important part in the discovery of natural gas, and Soviet specialists helped Bangledesh's workers and engineers to commission a number of important industrial installations.

After the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in 1975 and a certain shift to the right in the country's domestic political development, our cooperation contracted somewhat. The development of events, however, underlines increasingly clearly the objective nature of our cooperation and its independence of the domestic political fluctuations in Bangladesh. Life has confirmed the commonality or similarity of our countries' positions on very important present-day problems such as detente, disarmament, the struggle against colonialism, the struggle for the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence and support for the principles of nonalinement. During the UN voting on very important issues, our countries' delegations have adopted identical standpoints. The Soviet Union warmly supported the nomination of Bangladesh as a Security Council member for a term established by the UN Charter.

Recent months have inscribed several important pages in the annals of the ties between our countries. South Asia's biggest electrical equipment plant, built with the Soviet Union's assistance and fitted out with Soviet equipment, has just been commissioned at Chittagong. This modern enterprise will boost the development of a number of sectors of Bangladesh's embryonic industry.

An agreement signed this year on the development of cultural, scientific and educational cooperation is being energetically implemented. The arrival of Soviet track and field athletics coaches, which I mentioned at the beginning of the article, constitutes the implementation of one of the points of the agreement.

In November, Natalya Maltsev, a young art critic, brought to Dacca a major exhibition of Soviet drawings depicting the most important stages of our state's history. The exhibition, which opened in Dacca's art college, has attracted a multitude of visitors. Renowned masters of Soviet drawing have found a way to the hearts not only of artists but also of many thousands of students, teachers, workers and tradesmen. Opening the exhibition, Shamsul Huda Chowdhury, minister of cultural affairs, sports and youth, expressed satisfaction with the expanding ties between the USSR and Bangladesh in various spheres of the economy and culture and stressed that the October Revolution, to whose anniversary the exhibition is dedicated, dealt a tremendous blow against world imperialism.

The recent visit to Dacca by a delegation of the "USSR-Bangladesh" Friendship Society was a great event in the development of Soviet-Bengalee ties. The delegation included N.N. Sofinskiy, USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and V.P. Baydakov, member of the "USSR-Bangladesh" Friendship Society's Executive Committee. The delegation, which also travelled to Chittagong, visited three universities, participated in a number of representative public meetings and held talks on various questions of educational cooperation.

The delegation was received by Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh. The president rated highly Soviet assistance to Bangladesh and expressed satisfaction with the present development of Soviet-Bengalee relations.

PRAVDA NOTES FORMATION OF OPPOSITION GROUP IN PAKISTAN

LD141321Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Karachi, 11 December, TASS--There has been an announcement here of the formation in Lahore of a new political organization--the Pakistan People's Movement [PPM]--incorporating eight progressive parties and groupings. (R. Baksh Paledzho), secretary general of the PPM, stated that the alliance's aim is to mobilize all progressive Pakistani forces.

In its first statement, the PPM demanded the lifting of press consorship, the release of all political prisoners and the abolition of military courts. The PPM is opposed to persecuting the opposition, wants the ban on strikes and trade union activity to be lifted, and called for general elections.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES TREATY WITH USSR

LD150022Y Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, December 14, TASS--Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan H. Amin has described the Treaty on Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan as a new, glorious page in the history of Soviet-Afghan friendship. The treaty, he said, will contribute to consolidating peace in the region and across the world.

Referring to Afghanistan's foreign policy, H. Amin stressed again that the Revolutionary Council and the People's Government favour improved relations of friendship with all the neighbouring countries.

INDONESIANS OPPOSE NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD130951Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Singapore, 9 December, TASS--The maintenance of friendly relations with all countries irrespective of their social and political systems, including the European and Indochinese socialist countries, is one of the basic principles of Indonesia's foreign policy, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said at a press conference held here.

He described Soviet-Indonesian relations as good and stressed that there are prospects for their further development.

Touching on Sino-Indonesian relations, Kusumaatmadja stated that Indonesia had in the past examined the question of normalizing relations between the two countries but Teng Hsiao-ping's statements during his recent trip to a number of Southeast Asian countries and Peking's policy with respect to the Hoachiao, particularly those in Vietnam, had in no way promoted the Indonesians' understanding of Chinese policy. Therefore, he said, many people in Indonesia oppose normalizing relations with China.

Speaking of the significance of the Sino-Japanese treaty, the minister pointed out that the combination of Japanese technology and China's gigantic manpower is a serious challenge to Southeast Asian countries and cannot fail to arouse concern in this region.

Commenting on PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua's statement that China favors the creation of "a united front with the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN]," the minister noted that the ASEAN members had their own opinions on this matter. The minister indicated Indonesia's desire to play a more active part in the nonalinement movement which, he said, is a continuation of the Bandung policy.

BURMESE SOCIALIST PROGRAM PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

LD142248Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Rangoon, December 14, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party was held here. It was presided over by Chairman of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, President of Burma U Ne Win. The plenary meeting approved the report of the Central Executive Committee which was delivered by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party San Yu, as well as reports of the Auditing Commission and the party Control Committee. The participants in the plenary meeting discussed questions of the country's economic development, and a number of organizational matters.

INDOCHINA

FORMATION OF KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL UNITY FRONT HAILED

LD131820Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0704 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 13 Dec--TASS political commentator Valentin Timoshin writes:

The patriotic forces of Cambodia which are waging a struggle for the genuine freedom and independence of the homeland against the antipeople regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary have achieved an important victory. A few days ago the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] was formed in the liberated regions of the country. At its constituent forum, where numerous representatives of various strata of the country's population gathered, the KNUFNS adopted a declaration on the aims and tasks of the Cambodian revolution.

The KNUFNS has addressed a combat appeal to the whole of the Cambodian people to unite and wage a struggle to overthrow the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in order to create a truly peaceful, independent and democratic Cambodia. The front's program envisages the establishment of democratic rights and freedoms and the creation of a people's democratic state in Kampuchea which would advance along the road of socialism. In the field of internal policy the front declares its adherence to the line of peace, friendship and nonalinement in relations with all states, regardless of their political and social systems, which will be built on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The front's program expresses the urgent necessity of ending the border conflict with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and restoring relations of friendship and cooperation with states of Southeast Asia.

The emergence of the KNUFNS and its program declaration, notes the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN in its leading article, is a manifestation of the resolute turning-point in the life of the Kampuchean nation which has advocated struggling against the policy of genocide and the regime of slave labor and for a departure from the influence of Peking's great-power expansionism. It should hardly be surprising that the creation of the KNUFNS caused spite and confusion in Peking. In confirming their "total support" for the rotten Phnom Penh regime, the Chinese leaders have demonstrated their intention to continue the policy of interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs and setting it against Socialist Vietnam.

Welcoming the creation of the KNUFNS, the Soviet public unanimously stresses that an authoriative organization which enjoys the trust and support of the country's broad working masses has taken the matter of the Kampuchean people's liberation struggle into its own hands. Despite the opposition of the internal reaction and the intrigues of international reaction, the just cause of the Kampuchean people will triumph.

CAMBODIAN, PRC 'FLIRTATION' WITH IMPERIALISTS ASSAILED

OW140053Y Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Seeking Help From the Imperialists"]

[Excerpts] An AFP correspondent, quoting reliable foreign sources in Bangkok, reported not long ago that Kampuchea wants to normalize relations with the United States and that it is thus willing to make important (?concessions) to Washington. As the first step, the United States will soon be allowed to send two correspondents to Kampuchea where they will be entertained by Vice Premier Ieng Sary. China will provide the means for the American correspondents to fly from Peking to Phnom Penh.

Why do the autocratic rulers in Phnom Penh want to invite American correspondents to Kampuchea? It certainly is not for the purpose of changing the tragic situation currently prevailing in Kampuchea which has become the world's largest concentration camp. According to foreign observers, the current trick played by the Phnom Penh rulers is for the ultimate goal of establishing direct contacts with some groups in the United States and seeking support from the latter.

Kampuchea's present domestic situation shows that Phnom Penh's rulers urgently need assistance. It is reported that there have been rebellions in the Kampuchean Army and uprisings by the people. All this proves that people are very discontented with the antisocialist system established throughout the country by the current ruling clique in Phnom Penh. Everyone knows that this clique grabbed political power with the support of Chinese special agents and has since become a puppet of Peking's hegemonistic regime. While some of the country's citizens have become slaves doing agricultural labor, others have donned military uniforms to carry out armed provocations against peace-loving Vietnam under orders from Peking. This demonstrates that the Kampuchean people can no longer remain patient. Not long ago patriotic Kampucheans held a congress in a liberated area and adopted a resolution establishing the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation.

It is reported that the patriots have already placed a number of areas under their control. At the same time, Peking is continuing its shipment of supplies and military support [words indistinct]. More than 20,000 Chinese soldiers are active in Kampuchea, and Chinese weapons, including aircraft, tanks and artillery pieces are continually being shipped into Kampuchea. Chinese soldiers, in Kampuchean military uniforms are defending Phnom Penh. But, according to Phnom Penh's rulers and the Peking militarists, despite all this the stability of the current Kampuchean regime has not been guaranteed. That regime is encountering increasingly strong resistance from the people. This is why the current autocratic rulers in Kampuchea are carrying out their present activities under Peking's direction in the hope of obtaining support from groups on the other side of the ocean.

Peking and Phnom Penh have probably taken into consideration the fact that some groups in the United States always want to keep Indochina in an unstable situation. This unstable situation results from China's expansionist policy, including the armed provocations made by Kampuchea against Vietnam. It is known to all that Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, once publicly observed that, in his opinion, such provocations were very interesting. A U.S. State Department spokesman has even made it known that the United States does not support international opinion, which denounces the current system in Kampuchea, in spite of the fact that human rights are being seriously violated. This means that the present rulers in Phnom Penh and their protectors in Peking are very interested in obtaining support from the imperialist groups.

But how do the Kampuchean people feel about this issue It was not too long ago that the Kampuchean people fought for the freedom of their fatherland against the aggression launched by imperialist groups. Phnom Penh's and Peking's flirtation with the imperialists once again manifests the reactionary nature of the entire policy being pursued against the interests of the people by the hegemonist Chinese Government and its puppet in Phnom Penh.

VIETNAMESE DEMAND FOR END TO PRC BORDER 'PROVOCATIONS' CITED

LD141151Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 11 December, TASS--The Chinese authorities are continuing to whip up tension in border regions and have not stopped their provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border or in Vietnamese territorial waters.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY [VNA] reports that on 28 November Chinese soldiers fired on a detachment of Vietnamese border guards in Cao Lang Province. One Vietnamese was wounded. Armed provocations by the Chinese also took place in other provinces.

VNA also reported that recently the Chinese have been constantly sending their ships and boats into Vietnamese territorial waters in the northern provinces of Quang Ninh and Nghe Tinh, hindering Vietnamese fishermen's normal work. On the morning of 9 December, five Chinese vessels encroached on Vietnam's territorial waters southeast of Tran Island, Quang Ninh Province, surrounding several Vietnamese fishing vessels.

The Vietnamese demanded that the provocative actions end at once. Despite the warning, the Chinese ships came even closer to the Vietnamese vessels and opened fire on them. The Vietnamese fishermen were forced to adopt defensive measures which forced the Chinese ships to leave Vietnam's territorial waters.

These actions by the Chinese, the VNA report says, constitute a flagrant violation of territorial waters which threatens Vietnam's security and hinders the normal work of Vietnamese fishermen. This action, like violations of Vietnam's land border and airspace, constitutes an encroachment on the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese must end the provocations at once.

SRV VICE PREMIER NGUYEN DUY TRINH ARRIVES IN TOKYO

LD1414147 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 14, TASS--Nguyen Duy Trinh, the deputy premier and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, today arrived here on an official one-week visit. He met with Japan's premier, Masayoshi Ohira; Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda; and other Japanese leaders, and with businessmen of the country. According to the local press, the main topic of the forthcoming talks will be the prospects of development of Vietnamese-Japanese relations, including economic cooperation, and also the present situation in Asia and other international problems.

Arrival Statement

LD1507407 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 15, TASS--The foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is based on peace, friendship and international cooperation, Nguyen Duy Trinh, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, said at Haneda Airport. He arrived in Japan on Thursday night for a week-long official visit. Nguyen Duy Trinh pointed out that Vietnam develops friendly relations with all countries irrespective of their social system, on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, on the basis of equality and peaceful coexistence.

JAPAN'S KOSAKA CALLS FOR 'MORE FLEXIBLE' APPROACH TO USSR

LD1412597 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 10 December, TASS--It was clear right from the start that the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" would destabilize the situation in Asia, T. Kosaka, a prominent figure in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, writes in the newspaper JAPAN TIMES. He has been appointed state minister and chief of the Economic Planning Agency in M. Ohira's government.

T. Kosaka advocated the further development of ties with the Soviet Union. The Japanese Government, he pointed out, must take a more active stand on questions of economic cooperation with the USSR.

Touching on the draft Soviet-Japanese treaty on good-neighborliness and cooperation advanced by the Soviet Union, T. Kosaka points out that it would be inadvisable for the Japanese Government to continue rejecting this proposal. It is very important for it to display a more flexible stance and at least study the USSR's proposal on a constructive plane.

JAPANESE MILITARY CONTACTS AROUSE 'FEAR' IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD1413017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev report: "Nagano Demands a Free Hand"]

[Text] Singapore--It has been just over a year since the so-called "Fukuda Doctrine" was proclaimed in Tokyo, aimed at extending Japan's influence in Southeast Asia. At that time Tokyo stated that Japan wanted to establish "cordial relations" with the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN]. At the same time, the declaration said that Japan would never participate in any military measures concerning Southeast Asia.

It seems that some people want to shelve this part of Fukuda's declaration. According to Foreign Minister Sonoda, Japan now intends to play an "active auxiliary role" in the Asia-Pacific region. Deciphering the minister's very vague statement, local observers note that Tokyo is thereby responding to Washington's demands and is ready to share "responsibility for that region's security" with Washington. These press suppositions were confirmed by the trip by Lt Gen S. Nagano, chief of staff of Japan's Ground "Self-Defense Forces," to Singapore and certain other ASEAN states. According to REUTER, the general discussed the question of the Soviet "presence" in Southeast Asia with local military leaders. During meetings with journalists in Singapore, the general made no secret of the sentiments of the Japanese military, who are seeking to revise the Constitution which bans Japan's participation in a war. Nagano stated that the generals must be granted the right, in an emergency, to begin hostilities without government sanction.

Such statements made by the Japanese military leader during his trip to Southeast Asia cannot fail to cause concern. The STRAITS TIMES newspaper recently noted that people of the older generation in Singapore and neighboring states have not forgotten the Japanese occupation during World War II. That is why the policy of Japan, which has moreover linked itself by treaty to China, arouses profound fears in them. The Tokyo generals' clear intention of establishing close military contacts with ASEAN countries indicates that these fears are by no means groundless. Such is the true value of Tokyo's assurances on its desire for platonic "cordial relations" with ASEAN countries.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MONGOLIA, MEETS WITH TSEDENBAL

LD141139Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 December, TASS--A Soviet Government delegation headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today to participate in a session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation will also participate in a ceremony commissioning the first phase of the Erdenet Soviet-Mongolian mining and enriching combine.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, other Mongolian officials and also by A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to Mongolia. The same day the delegation was received by Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium. J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and other Mongolian party and government leaders participated in the conversation which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

DPRK'S METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION GOALS REPORTED

LD141413Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Razuvayev dispatch: "One Million Tons Planned"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 December--Increasing production of nonferrous metals to 1 million tons a year is the task outlined in the Second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984) of DPRK national economic development. The modernization of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises is greatly aiding the successful attainment of this goal. A nonferrous metals plant, which will be the largest enterprise in this fast-developing sector of industry in People's Korea, is being constructed on the country's east coast, in the Tach'on region. Construction of the Pukch'ang aluminum plant, which is being erected with the Soviet Union's technical assistance, has begun.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION EXAMINES ECONOMIC PLANS

Maslennikov Report on 1979 Plan

LD141240Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0838 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Nikolay Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, reporting today to a session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR for 1979, summed up some results of the fulfillment of the plan for the current year. He reported that this year's national income of the RSFSR is increasing as compared with last by 4.7 percent, and in the 3 years of the 5-year plan has increased by over 16 percent. The growth in volume of industrial production exceeds the plan indices. Graingrowers in the republic grew a rich harvest--134.4 million tons of grain-crops have been harvested. Real per capita income will rise in 1978 by 3.2 percent. The working people of the republic will obtain 1.3 billion well-built apartments. The plan for next year is based on the successes achieved this year. In 1979, Maslennikov said, the national income will grow by 5 percent and labor productivity in industry by 4.5 percent. All these indexes exceed the 1978 level.

Speaking of plan tasks for industrial development, Maslennikov noted that the fuel and power base of the Russian Federation would be further developed next year. Petroleum and gas condensate extraction will increase by 23.3 billion tons and of gas by 32.2 billion cubic meters. The greatest increases are expected in Western Siberia, the Komi ASSR and Sakhalin. Coal extraction will increase next year and new capacities will come into use at ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy enterprises. Production of mineral fertilizers will increase by over 5 million tons next year by comparison with this year, reaching 54.5 million tons. The increase in output of consumer goods next year will be 5.4 percent as against 4 percent this year. Output of food products will increase by 7.2 percent. The RSFSR's agriculture will be further developed in 1979. Due to major capital investments and other measures, conditions will be created next year to increase total gross production of agriculture in Rusia to a value of R66 billion, which is 6 billion above the this year's level. Particular attention will be paid to grain-crop cultivation. The transfer of animal husbandry to an industrial basis will be continued. Fodder production will be increased by 14 percent.

In the 1979 draft plan for the RSFSR, Maslennikov said that great attention is paid to further developing science and technology as one of the decisive conditions for the dynamic development of all branches of the RSFSR's national economy. A further rise in the material and cultural level of the life of the people is planned for next year. Real per capita income will increase by 3.5 percent, payments and benefits from social funds will increase by R2.7 billion to a total of R64.6 billion as specified in the 5-year plan.

In 1979 it is intended to build 62 million square meters of housing in the Russian Federation, which will enable 6 million people to improve their housing conditions. Maslennikov stressed that the plan provides for the intensive buildup of the economic potential of Siberia and the Far East, which will be an important contribution toward implementing the instructions and recommendations of Leonid Brezhnev, which were made during his tour of this region. In conclusion Nikolay Maslennikov stated that the 1979 plan is aimed at further developing the national economy and raising the prosperity of the people of the Russian Federation.

Bobrovnikov's Finance Report

LD141242Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Our correspondents report from the Kremlin, where the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session is taking place, that after the deputies had heard a report on the draft plan for the socioeconomic development of the republic for 1979, Deputy Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance, took the floor. In his report he gave a detailed account of the major items in the RSFSR draft budget for the 4th year of the 5-year plan. This budget is to be considered and confirmed by the session and amounts to a sum of R68.45 billion. Growth, compared with the current year, will be 3.5 percent. Something over R15 billion are earmarked for expenditure in the coming year on the development of industry and building. There will also be a considerable rise in expenditure on further developing those industries producing consumer goods.

Large funds are allocated to the further development of agriculture. In particular, taking into account funds from the all-union budget, R8.7 billion are being given over to the implementation of a comprehensive program for improving agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. This is almost 15 percent more than in the current year.

We wish to draw attention to the fact that allocations for social and cultural measures next year account for almost half of all expenditure in the RSFSR state budget. Deputy Bobrovnikov reported that 4.5 percent more funds were to be devoted to these ends than at present.

Here is some data contained in the report by the RSFSR minister of finance: Over 2.1 million students will be studying in the higher educational establishments of Russia in the 1979-80 academic year, about 1.45 million in secondary special educational establishments, and about 1.75 million in trade training colleges. Provision is made for a further increase in allocations for people's education. In 1979, R6.5 billion will be set aside for this purpose.

Much attention will be devoted to the development of the health service. The RSFSR has a widespread network of curative and preventive institutions. By the end of 1979, the number of hospital beds in the republic will reach 1.683 billion. The overall total of allocations for health exceeds R7 billion.

For the payment of pensions, allowances and other forms of social security, over R13.25 billion are set aside in the RSFSR budget. Apart from this, at the expense of funds from the centralized All-Union Social Security Fund for Kolkhoz Workers, R1.5 billion will be provided for payment of pensions and allowances to members of kolkhozes.

Bobrovnikov particularly stressed that the recently adopted decision on improving the material and living conditions of participants in the Great Patriotic War is a further instance of the concern of the party and government.

Deputy Bobrovnikov stated that the Russian Federation budget had been worked out on the basis of the program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress for economic and social development in the 10th 5-Year Plan and decisions of subsequent plena of the party Central Committee, the country's budget approved by the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the draft plan for the republic for 1979.

1979 Socioeconomic Plan Approved

LD151146Y Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 15, TASS--The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation unanimously endorsed today the state plan for economic and social development and budget of this biggest Soviet republic for the next year.

The session of the Russian parliament is meeting for the second day in the Kremlin.

The plan provides for a 5 percent growth of the republic's national income, 5.6 percent increase of industrial production and 3.5 percent increase of the population's per capita real incomes. It is planned to build a total of 62 million square metres of housing in the republic.

Over 68,000 million roubles are allocated to implement the plan for economic and social development.

As noted by the delegates, who took part in the discussion of the draft laws, the plan and budget guarantee a further development of the republic's economy, steady enhancement of the people's living standards.

Session Ends

LD151252Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 15, TASS--The session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation came to a close in the Kremlin. Taking part in the session's work were Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin, and other Soviet leaders. A state economic and social development plan and a budget of the biggest Soviet republic for next year were unanimously endorsed. As deputies pointed out, the plan and the budget ensure a further economic development and a steady rise in the people's living standard.

The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation adopted a law on the protection and utilization of the monuments of history and culture. The aim of the law is to further improve this work.

Speaking in deliberations deputies unanimously approved the CPSU's policy of which the well-being of Soviet people has always been the supreme goal.

The session endorsed the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, adopted in the interim between the sessions.

GEORGIAN SENTENCED FOR DISTRIBUTING 'ANTI-SOVIET MATERIALS'

LD141225Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "A Slanderer Gets His Desserts"]

[Text] At an open session in Tbilisi the Georgian SSR Supreme Court Legal Collegium for Criminal Cases, under the chairmanship of Supreme Court member R. Khmaladze, comprising People's Assessors L. Dzheiranashvili and D. Gurgenidze and with the participation of Prosecutor G. Svachishvili and attorney-at-law O. Kikvidze, examined the case of Avtandil Prokofyevich Imnadze, accused of having committed a crime under Article 71, Section 1 of the Georgian SSR Criminal Code.

The preliminary examination and open court session established that A. Imnadze had committed a crime.

Over the period 1976-1978 A. Imnadze had been fabricating and distributing anti-Soviet materials containing slanderous fabrications against the Soviet state and socialist social system.

In court, A. Imnadze admitted his guilt and confessed.

The Supreme Court Collegium convicted A. Imnadze and sentenced him to 5 years' imprisonment, the term of punishment to be spent in strict regime colony, and to 4 years' exile.

The sentence is final and is not subject to appeal.

TADZHIK GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL DIES 'TRAGICALLY' AT HIS POST

LD141249 [Editorial Report LD] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 December 1978 publishes on page 3 a 200-word obituary of Said Miorv, deputy chief of the Tadzhik Central Statistical Administration, who reportedly "died tragically on 7 December 1978 in the execution of his official duties." He was born in 1936. The obituary is signed by D. Rasulov and others.

ALIYEV DELIVERS REPORT TO AZERBAIJAN PARTY PLENUM

LD150042Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The results of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the tasks of the republican party organization stemming from its decisions and the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were discussed today by a plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

A report was delivered by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic's CP Central Committee. The communists and all working people of Azerbaijan, he stressed, unanimously approve and accept for strict execution the decisions of the plenum and the provisions and conclusions in Comrade Brezhnev's speech. The third year of the 5-year plan period, it was noted at the plenum, is being completed by the working people of Azerbaijan with the successful fulfillment of their tasks and socialist pledges. Industrial output has risen by 8 percent and labor productivity by over 5 percent. There has been a 50-percent increase in output of higher-quality products. Industries producing consumer goods are developing at an accelerated pace. The efficiency of agriculture is being raised. There was also talk about unresolved tasks in the search for new reserves and the improvement of organizational political work. The plenum considered and approved in the main the 1979 draft plan and budget of the republic.

REPUBLICAN PARTY RAYKOMS REPLACE FIRST SECRETARIES

Latvian Raykom

LD 131133Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Text] A Ludzenskiy Raykom plenum has been held to examine an organizational matter.

K. P. Pelsh was elected first secretary of Ludzenskiy Raykom.

S. V. Yashkul was released from the post of raykom first secretary in connection with his transfer to other work.

B. A. Tretyakov, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, participated in the plenum.

Lithuanian Raykom

LD141447Y Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Moletay, 30 November ELTA--A Lithuanian Raykom plenum has been held here to discuss an organizational matter. The plenum released S. Ramanauskas from the post of raykom first secretary.

E. Blazhevichyute, member of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and former director of the Mera Sovkhoz in Shvenchenskiy Rayon, was elected raykom first secretary.

R. Songayla, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, participated in the plenum's work.

Turkmen Raykoms

LD131135Y Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Turken-Kala, TURKMENINFORM--A raykom plenum has been held here to discuss the rayon party organization's tasks in fulfilling 1978 plans and socialist pledges relating to agricultural production. The report was delivered by Raykom First Secretary S. Atabayev.

The plenum examined an organizational matter. In connection with her tansfer to other work the plenum released A. Durdyyeva from the posts of raykom secretary and Bureau member. N. Berdyyeva was elected raykom secretary and Bureau member.

[Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 3 December 1978 publishes on page 2 a 100-word TURKMENINFORM report on a party raykom plenum held in Kunya-Urgench, reporting that "O. Khanova was released from her duties as secretary and Bureau member of the raymom in connection with her transfer to other work. G. Meredova was elected secretary and Bureau member of the raykom."]

Moscow Raykoms

LD131137Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Text] A Zelenogradskiy Raykom plenum has been held to discuss an organizational matter. The plenum released L.N. Livintsev from the posts of raykom first secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work.

A. F. Zakharov was elected raykom first secretary and Bureau member.

A Lyublinskiy Raykom plenum has been held to examine and organizational matter. The plenum released A. S. Nikitin from the posts of party raykom first secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work.

A. K. Zhidkov was elected party raykom first secretary.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS BOOK BY BREZHNEV ON 'WORLD OF SOCIALISM'

LD120032Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec, TASS--The book, "The World of Socialism: The Victory of Great Ideas," by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is devoted to the most important and vital themes of modern times, says a review published in IZVESTIYA today. [For the text of this IZVESTIYA "editorial article" on the Brezhnev book, see an upcoming issue of the JPRS series "Translations on USSR Political & Sociological Affairs."] It contains speeches and articles for the period 1964-78. These give the reader a clear impression of the development of countries of the socialist community, their influence on the course of world events, and their purposeful struggle for the cause of peace and social progress. The book describes the consistently internationalist policy of the CPSU, directed toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist states and toward deepening their cooperation in the struggle for common communist ideals. A profound Marxist-Leninist analysis is made of the fundamental features and peculiarities of the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The book sets forth the principles which are the unshakeable foundation of the CPSU's internationalist policy.

The review notes that all the objective conditions for further strengthening the socialist community exist. It says our peoples are united by a community of radical interests and that we have the same type of economic basis--public ownership of the means of production. We have a uniform type of state structure--people's power, headed by the working class. We have a uniform ideology--Marxism-Leninism. We have common interests in insuring security, defending the peace and security of peoples and defending revolutionary gains from the imperialists' encroachments. We have a single great aim--communism.

The book includes works by Leonid Brezhnev which enrich the teaching of the structure of advanced socialist society. "We are profoundly convinced," the author writes, "that whatever the specific conditions might be in the countries building socialism, the stage of its perfection on its own basis, the stage of mature, developed socialism, is a necessary link in social transformations, and is a relatively long span of the development from capitalism to communism. Naturally, this necessity and this natural law will be embodied in its own way in the conditions in the different socialist countries." These words contain a creative analysis of socialist democracy, one of the historical world gains of the Great October Revolution, IZVESTIYA writes.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

IMPROVEMENTS IN SUPPLY, DEMAND OF CONSUMER GOODS URGED

LD141515 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 December 1978 publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word article by Prof A. Orlov, doctor of economic sciences, and Ye. Kanevskiy, member of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA Editorial Collegium, under the heading "How to Control the Market". The article begins:

"The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Consumer Goods Demand and the Trade Situation frequently receives letters from workers in industrial ministries, departments and enterprises. They ask for indications as to which goods enjoy the greatest demand among consumers and what products and in what volume should be assimilated in the immediate future. In addition, many letter writers would like to receive price lists, technical specifications and photographs of new goods."

Unfortunately, Orlov and Kanevskiy continue, there is no centralized market research organ capable of providing this information and this is leading to disproportions in consumer good production and supply. The report concludes:

"The main trouble is that the forecasting service is so far not linked either economically or organizationally with the general economic mechanism, or the unified formation of the volume and structure of consumer goods production. It is for this reason that all sorts of coordinating bodies have to be created locally to place orders for goods. They include representatives of all interested departments--planning, trade and industrial departments. It must be said that joint efforts do produce positive results since the enterprises' production program is coordinated more closely with the population's specific requirements. But, of course, the potential of the regional systems for market control are territorially limited. There is also a need for a central body to coordinate and correlate the production of goods throughout the country.

"It seems to us that such a body in the form, let us say, of a special subdepartment, could be attached to USSR Gosplan. After all, it is precisely here that information about industrial resources, demand and fashion trends is concentrated and plans are elaborated for the production and sale of consumer goods. Here it would naturally be easiest to insure the close linkage of the consumers' real needs with enterprise programs and trade commodity turnover.

"On the basis of the republic coordinating centers, such a body, with the aid of computers, could set up the day-to-day generalization of information about the volume, range, prime cost and price of hundreds of thousands of consumer items and allocate them to particular enterprises in accordance with their potential or speciality. All this would undoubtedly make it possible to optimize the currently poorly managed production of consumer goods and make it accord more fully with the interests of the population."

COSMOS-1061 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 14 DECEMBER

LD150718Y Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 15, TASS--The Cosmos-1061 satellite of the earth was launched in the Soviet Union on December 14th to carry on the exploration of outer space. The satellite's initial orbital period is 89.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 333 kilometres and the minimum distance--211 km. and orbital inclination is 62.8 degrees. Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite carries a radio transmitter operating on the frequency of 19.995 megacycles. The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SOVIET ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY NOTED

LD141125 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 December 1978 carries on page two a 1,900-word article by E. Pervyshin, minister of the Communications Equipment Industry, entitled "From the Cathode Relay to Communications Satellites," the first two-thirds of which is devoted to a historical outline of the development of the Soviet Communications Equipment Industry resulting from Lenin's 1918 decree "On Centralizing the Soviet Republic's Radio Engineering." In the final third of the article, Pervyshin mentions various spheres of activity in contemporary electronics to which attention is being devoted in the Soviet Union, including concentration on the creation of complex integrated systems rather than individual components. In conclusion, Pervyshin turns to the future and states, "In the very near future we plan to further expand satellite communications, develop new generations of computers and create radio-electronic components based on new physical principles."

THIRD POWER UNIT TO BE BUILT AT BELORYARSKAYA AES

LD141445 [Editorial Report LD] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 November 1978 publishes on page 4 a 550-word TASS correspondent R. Akhmetov report entitled "With Fast Neutrons." It states that preparatory work has begun at the Beloryarskaya AES prior to commissioning its third power unit, which incorporates a fast breeder reactor. It reportedly has a capacity of 600,000 kilometers and will be one of the world's biggest fast reactors. It has some novel features, particular a new layout of hot loop equipment, which still further increases the installations's safety.